

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SEMINAR CONDEMNS ISRAEL OVER JERUSALEM QUESTION

OW041640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--The international seminar on Jerusalem firmly condemned Israel for "its occupation and annexation step by step of the city of Jerusalem contrary to all the UN decisions, international recommendations and international law." This was contained in a statement issued today when the seminar came to a close after a meeting for two days and a half.

The statement says that the Palestinian people are fighting for the restoration of their sovereignty under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization. It calls for "the recognition and realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people" and "the end of the occupation and annexation, the return of the refugees and the abolition of discrimination."

Habib Chatte, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, expressed satisfaction at the results of the seminar.

FAO REPORT ON WORLD FOOD SITUATION ADOPTED

OW050824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--"The world food and agriculture situation had further deteriorated since the 20th session of the FAO conference in 1979." This is indicated in a FAO report, adopted at its 78th council meeting which closed here today. More than 200 representatives and observers from over 40 members of the council attended the 11-day council meeting.

The report says, "World food production had barely increased in 1980 following the poor harvests of 1979, so that during these two years the world's food production had increased by less than one percent, while the population had grown by four times as much." The report points out that "poor crops of food grain in the USSR and coarse grains in the USA along with declines in cereal production in Australia and Argentina, had worsened the current situation, which had been further aggravated by the drought in sub-Saharan Africa."

On the grain production situation in Africa, the report says, "Twenty-six countries in Africa were facing reduced harvests. The gravity of the situation in this region was indicated by the fact that the average African had access to 10 percent less food than a decade ago."

The council requested that its director-general should keep a close watch on the food situation, and call a special consultation should a further deterioration warrant it. Addressing the FAO council meeting, Director-General Edouard Saouma said, "Latest information indicates that world grain production may drop by six million tons in 1980/81. The consequences are clear: declining stocks, rising prices, greater dependence on external sources for the deficit countries. The import requirements of developing countries this year may reach about 94 million tons of grain." He continued, "We expect world grain stocks to decline by the end of the 1980/81 season for the third year in succession and to total only 14 percent of world consumption. At this level, we are well below the minimum required for world food security." Twenty-nine developing countries were suffering from acute food shortage at present, he noted.

A meeting was held yesterday to mark FAO's 35th anniversary with Italian President Alessandro Pertini attending.

WALDHEIM EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER POLISH SITUATION

OW052007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he was following developments relating to Poland closely, according to a UN spokesman here this morning.

The spokesman noted that the secretary-general was naturally concerned with developments anywhere in the world which may increase international tension. "He therefore continues to follow developments relating to Poland closely. He earnestly hopes that through the efforts of all concerned, the present tension will be resolved peacefully."

This is the first time that the secretary-general expressed his concern over the Polish problem.

NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PROCLAIMED IN UN

OW060229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly today adopted a resolution proclaiming the 1980's as the third decade for the UN international development strategy, which, known as the new strategy, will start from January 1981.

The consensus on the text of the new strategy was reached on last September 15 when the assembly concluded its eleventh special session on global economic issues.

The new strategy sets a target of 7 percent for the average annual growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) for the developing countries as a whole during the decade (1981-1990).

It also stipulates that this target should lead to an annual increase of about 4.5 percent in per capita GDP in the developing countries, their exports and imports of goods and services should expand at annual rates of not less than 7.5 percent and 8 percent respectively, and their manufacturing output should be expanded at an average rate of 9 percent.

The document states explicitly in its preamble that the new strategy "aims at the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and developing countries."

The strategy, as "an integral part" of the international effort "to establish a new international economic order," calls on the developed countries to set aside 0.7 percent of their gross national product as their official development assistance. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, the new strategy stresses the necessity and importance to further reform the international monetary system early in and throughout the decade.

The first review and appraisal of how the international community has carried out the strategy will be held by the General Assembly in 1984.

UN TO DISCUSS PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW060839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly in a resolution adopted today decided to convene a UN conference for the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in 1983.

It also decided to establish a preparatory committee for the conference composed of a number of member states and request the president of the assembly to appoint its members during the present assembly session in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation.

In another resolution adopted early last month, the assembly urged all member states to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a UN affiliated agency established in 1958, in furthering the peaceful use of nuclear power, improving effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety.

While oil crisis is getting worse year by year, nuclear energy is playing a more and more important role in energy supply and its contribution to the production of electricity is steadily growing. By the end of 1979, a total of 233 operating nuclear reactors was producing 119,000 megawatts, or 10 percent of the world's electricity, and by 1985, with the completion of plants already under construction, installed capacity will rise to 290-350 gigawatts and its share in electricity production to about 12 percent.

UNESCO SEMINAR ON ISLAM ENDS, DECLARATION ADOPTED

OW071249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The international seminar on Islamism, organized by the Islamic Conference, closed in the UNESCO headquarters here today.

Attending the seminar were jurists, historians, Western writers, Christians, Judaists and Arabs.

Various aspects of Islamism were discussed at the seminar, such as the interpretation of the Koran, relations between Islamism and other religions such as Judaism, Christianity, relations between Islamism and science and contemporary ideologies, and presentation of Islamic teaching in Africa, the West and other parts of the world.

In a declaration adopted at the seminar, the participants insisted on the right of the Moslem minorities living in non-Moslem countries to practice their religion.

To correct the "deformed" image of Islamism, the seminar suggested the creation of two awards by the organization of the Islamic Conference to the finest report on Islamism by a Western journalist and to the finest literary writing on Islamism.

BEIJING RADIO ON EEC DEALINGS WITH THIRD WORLD, PRC

OW061325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Forum on International Affairs" introduces EEC]

[Excerpts] Originally an alliance in the economic sector, the EEC expanded this alliance later to the political sector. As early as the drafting of the treaty of Rome, the six founding countries had already reached an agreement in principle that preparations for the establishment of a political alliance should begin after economic integration developed to a certain stage. Referring to the development of the EEC, the EEC Executive Committee once likened the EEC to a three-stage rocket: the first stage being the customs union; the second the economic community and the third a political alliance. In July 1960 then French President de Gaulle first proposed the formation of a political alliance within the community to make the EEC a countering force against the superpowers not only economically but politically as well.

The EEC has accelerated its political cooperation in face of the threat of Soviet hegemonism and its advance on West Europe and the surrounding areas. In 1973 the EEC summit meeting issued a European-identity statement in which it vociferously asserted that there was a growing need for Europe to speak in one voice. The 1974 summit of the nine member states decided that starting from 1975 a summit would be held three times a year to strengthen the community's political cooperation and coordinate its policy toward the outside world. In recent years the nine EEC countries have held consultations through the channel of this political cooperation and issued joint statements on every matter of major importance concerning their foreign policy.

In addition to promoting cooperation in various fields within the community itself, the EEC has also enhanced its contacts and cooperation with the Third World. The Lome agreement which the EEC signed with 57 countries in Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific regions represents another stride the EEC has made since 1975 in improving its relations with the Third World countries. The Soviet Union has been stepping up its infiltration and expansion into Africa and the Middle East in recent years in its strategic moves to outflank West Europe. Under this circumstance, the EEC, proceeding from its own interests, has been attaching increasing importance to the need to improve its relations and develop its cooperation with the Third World countries. Meanwhile, it has also expressed its support, to a certain extent, for the struggle of African and Mideast countries against hegemonism. In February this year the EEC signed a new agreement with Yugoslavia on economic cooperation. This has greatly promoted the economic cooperation and country-to-country relations between the two sides.

There has also been a new development in the EEC's relations with our country. In 1978 our government and the EEC signed a 5-year trade agreement. A resolution has been adopted by the European Parliament to express its support of this trade agreement signed between the EEC and China. Furthermore, an agreement has been reached by the nine EEC member states in a foreign ministers' conference to relax trade restrictions on imports from China. At present the EEC has established ties with more than 110 countries in the world.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK DELEGATION--Mr (Frank Fanner), leader of the World Bank's educational loans evaluation delegation, and Mr (Selaps), a delegation member, left Hefei for Nanjing on the afternoon of 23 November, after concluding evaluation of the possibility of extending educational loans for Anhui Province. They arrived in Hefei on 21 November. During their stay in Hefei, they visited Hefei University and the provincial radio plant, and they were met and feted by Vice Governor Wei Xinyi. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO READER'S LETTER DENOUNCES RAY CLINE

HK051028 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 80 p 7

["Reader's letter" by Lu Yuan (7120 3220) of Shanghai: "Those Who Show No Understanding of the Times Will Surely Meet With a Rebuff"]

[Text] According to a report in the newspaper, a U. S. expert on Asian affairs called Cline recently made a trip to several Southeast Asian countries. He first talked a lot of nonsense in Singapore and said something absurd about unscrupulously interfering in China's internal politics. He then went to Taiwan and preached his disguised two-China policy. Despite the fact that Reagan's press spokesman very quickly expressed that Cline's remarks were merely "views expressed in his capacity as a private individual and were by no means the views of an official representative of the president-elect," nevertheless, I think the Chinese people must not take the matter indifferently.

The development of Sino-U.S. relations is in line with the desires of the peoples of China and the United States and with the interests of upholding world peace. The results of some recent public opinion polls in the United States have shown that the American people are strongly desirous of promoting friendship with China. The several U.S. administrations from Nixon to Carter have contributed their efforts to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The U.S. President-elect Reagan has also said that it is very important for his administration to develop relations with China. However, we must not fail to see that there are today still persons in the United States who are so used to implementing the imperialist policies that they can have dealings with China by pushing their unrealistic hopes. Therefore, they often attempt to interfere in China's internal politics--especially in giving orders to China regarding the Taiwan issue. Although the number of such persons who show no understanding of the times is small, they have exercised some bad influence in the smooth development of Sino-U.S. relations and they must be reckoned with.

This Cline is actually one of the above-mentioned category of persons. According to reports in the U.S. newspapers, he was director of the CIA's Taipei center in 1957 and did a lot of work which obstructed the unification of China. Later, he published many articles and gave speeches in which he adopted a hostile attitude toward the PRC and the Chinese people. Some time ago, he also wrote articles in the U.S. newspapers and insisted that Taiwan is a "nation" and should not "accept the political rule of the communist political power on the mainland." This time in Singapore he again expressed his dissatisfaction with President Carter for his failure to press China to "declare that it would not use force against Taiwan" and to accept some other unreasonable conditions when "recognizing China." He described the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States as "a terrible transaction." Obviously, in the eyes of this so-called expert, the United States is a superpower and China is "militarily too weak;" and so the United States can categorically treat today's China the same way in which the past imperialists used to treat the weak nations.

We should sternly warn Cline and some other gentlemen who share similar views: Although China is not powerful and prosperous at the moment, this by no means implies that China is weak. China has the determination and abilities to uphold its state sovereignty and to rely on its own strength to deal with all external threats.

The development of Sino-U.S. relations can only be based on the principles for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, that is to say, the United States recognizes that there is only one China, that the PRC is the only legitimate Government of China, that Taiwan is part of China's inseparable territories and that the solution of the Taiwan issue involves China's internal politics. If the United States violates these principles, attempts to interfere in China's internal politics, tries to use the Taiwan issue and adopts various tricks to create two Chinas, it will certainly cause a great retrogression in Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese people have moral integrity. Whoever thinks that the Chinese people will abandon their principles and use their state sovereignty for transactions will only meet with a rebuff in the end!

U.S. STATEMENT ON POSSIBLE SOVIET ACTIONS IN POLAND

OW080152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has completed preparations for possible intervention in Poland, said a statement by the White House today.

"It is our hope that no such intervention will take place," the statement said. The statement was read to reporters at an unexpected White House briefing Sunday afternoon.

The statement reiterated the U.S. Government's views expressed in the statement of December 3, regarding the "very adverse consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations of Soviet military intervention in Poland."

An administration official told reporters that "We have been monitoring carefully Soviet preparations." The White House statement, he said, "makes it clear that it is our judgment that they're now ready to move."

"We are not in a position to make any judgment as to what their decision is and it is certainly our hope that no intervention will take place. It is noteworthy, however, that preparations for a possible intervention have been completed and it is this which is causing us to reiterate the very serious statement we made four days ago," the official said.

President Carter met his advisors twice today, once earlier this morning with the "crisis management committee," and in the afternoon with the National Security Council, apparently in relation to the situation in Poland.

Asked whether the Soviet Union has continued to go ahead with these preparations after the U.S. statement of December 3, the senior official said, "yes." He said, "'preparations' subsumes under it all of the logistical and deployment activities which are required to give a major power the opportunity to inject its forces into a sovereign foreign country."

RICHARD ALLEN WARNS AGAINST SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW080720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Richard Allen, foreign policy advisor to U.S. president-elect Ronald Reagan, warned today that any possible Soviet military intervention in Poland would have "serious long term repercussions and consequences."

In an interview on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program, Allen said, "Should that unfortunate activity take place, there will be just profound repercussions that will last for a long, long, time, and those repercussions would have the effect of changing the face of the earth."

It "has a profound psychological, political, diplomatic and long-range strategic consequences," he stressed.

Asked if there is a danger that the Russians might take advantage of the interregnum period in this country to move against Poland, he said that "the President of the United States is in full charge of the conduct of our foreign relations during this interregnum period" and "the president-elect has indicated that he does not want to interfere in any way, shape, or form with the conduct of foreign policy and will back the initiatives taken by President Carter in the defense of our foreign policy interests." "Obviously we have to take this matter very seriously in light of continuing reports about the buildup and possible increased tensions," he noted.

Asked what reactions a Reagan administration might take to a Soviet invasion of Poland, he said, there is "a range of measures that can be taken alone or in concert with" U.S. allies. The U.S. and its allies would not be able to "conduct business as usual" with the Soviet Union were such an invasion to take place, he pointed out.

On U.S. and Western defense, he reiterated Reagan's pledge for U.S. arms buildup in response to its "very disadvantageous position in view of the continuing momentum of the Soviet military buildup." All the partners in the alliance must do more for the Western defense and "it must be done in a prudent, balanced, cautious, measured way," he added.

On the possibility of negotiations of a new SALT treaty with the Soviet Union, he said "we are quite optimistic that the Soviet Union will be willing to accept one might say the proffered invitation of the president-elect to sit down for as long as it may take to negotiate balanced, verifiable, equitable, arms control agreements." "Certainly, President-elect Reagan has indicated time and time again his willingness to undertake this process and there should be no doubt about it," he said.

REAGAN SAYS U.S. WILL HONOR PANAMA CANAL TREATY

OW060828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Panama City, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan yesterday assured Panama of continued U.S. respect for and commitment to the new Panama Canal treaty, the PANAPRESS (PANAMA NEWS AGENCY) reported today.

In a letter to Panamanian President Aristides Royo, Reagan expressed his belief that the existing friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow. Only under the spirit of cooperation and mutual respect could the two countries achieve their common objective of peace and prosperity in Latin America and the world, he said.

The new canal treaty was signed by former Panamanian chief of government Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington in September 1977 and became effective on October 1 last year.

CHINESE EXHIBITION OPENS IN NEW YORK CITY 6 DEC

OW061402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened this evening at New York City's Coliseum (Columbus Circle). Robert Herzstein, U.S. under-secretary of commerce, and Edward Koch, mayor of New York City, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony inaugurating the first Chinese exhibition ever held in this U.S. metropolis. Among the more than 1,700 people present at the ceremony were Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for the U.S.-China trade; Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the U.S.A.; Lai Yali and Mi Guojun, deputy permanent representatives of the Chinese mission to the United Nations. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Herzstein and Koch wished the Chinese exhibition success.

The present exhibition takes up approximately 150,000 square feet with more than 20,000 items on display, ranging from high technology machinery to richly embroidered silks, from ceramics and cloisonne to rattan furnishings. All these products give a general picture of the economic and culture developments of China today.

Some of China's finest artisans displayed their extraordinary skills for visitors. They demonstrated paper-cutting, brush-painting and seal engraving to the warm welcome of the visitors. A restaurant serving Chinese food will open to the public at the Coliseum during the exhibition. Three noted chefs from Beijing Hotel and Fan Shan restaurant (a noted restaurant in Beijing's Beihai Park) will demonstrate their culinary skills as of tomorrow.

Bloomingdale's, one of the biggest New York department stores, operates a 20,000 square feet retail store at the Coliseum, selling Chinese goods ranging from \$3.00 for a charming fan to \$5,000 for an antique chest.

Earlier, the exhibition was held in San Francisco and Chicago, attracting 400,000 visitors.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON PRC ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

OWO61015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 6 Dec (KYODO)--Referring to China's on-going economic re-adjustments, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said some more of the projects which China intended to undertake with Japanese cooperation may be suspended. He quoted the Chinese concerned as saying, "This is now under study." The Chinese said the range of economic re-adjustments may be narrowed down, depending on the extent of Japan's financial cooperation, according to Watanabe.

Watanabe said the Chinese sought Japan's consent to a proposal to use part of a loan from the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan to pay wages and transportation costs in China. Watanabe told the Chinese that is impossible.

The fiscal chief quoted the Chinese as saying that the possible borrowing of money from the International Monetary Fund is also under study.

Chinese Deputy Premier Yao Yilin said he hoped that China's budget deficit would be ended next year. However, the Chinese financial authorities said it would take at least two years before such a budget deficit could be eliminated, Watanabe said.

According to Watanabe, China is not thinking of devaluing the yuan or ceasing to issue convertible notes. Nor is China considering the establishment of a dual foreign exchange rate system, he said. China is now studying the possible unification of convertible foreign currency notes and renminbi (people's currency) since the present system has numerous defects, Watanabe said.

ZHAO ZIYANG, GU MU MEET JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OWO60815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here today with the delegation of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade led by Shigeichi Koga, vice-chairman of the association.

The meeting took place at the Ziguangge Hall in Zhongnanhai.

Welcoming the Japanese visitors, Zhao Ziyang said: "You are our old friends who have made contributions to promoting friendship and trade between China and Japan."

Shigeichi Koga thanked Zhao Ziyang for taking time from his heavy schedule to meet the delegation.

Gu Mu briefed the Japanese guests on China's economic readjustment and the priorities for its development.

Present at the meeting were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

PRC MAY DELAY JAPAN-AIDED NANJING ETHYLENE PLANT

OWO70627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (KYODO)--China, now conducting a readjustment of its modernization efforts, has indicated a possible delay in finalizing a \$200 million ethylene plant at Nanjing now under construction with Japanese help.

This was disclosed here Saturday by Shigeichi Koga, a head of a Japanese delegation sent by the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan.

Koga, meeting the press after talks with Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu, said China is now conducting a total review of its projects related to the petrochemical and synthetic textile industries. Koga, quoting Gu, also said China cited the slower-than-expected production of oil and coal as the major reason for the readjustment review of its economic development. He quoted Gu as saying petrochemical and synthetic textile plants cannot start operation without oil and coal. The Chinese side thus explained there might be a possible delay of plants now under construction, Koga said. He added that they pointed out the Nanjing ethylene plant is one of those under review. China placed an order for the plant with Toyo Engineering Corp. of Tokyo in late 1978 and part of it had been expected to be completed in 1983.

JAPANESE COMPANY TO BEGIN DRILLING IN BOHAI BAY

OW051235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec (KYODO)--Japan-China Oil Development Corp. announced Friday that it would begin drilling an experimental oil well in the southern sector of Bohai Bay, China, next Tuesday. The corporation is scheduled to drill four experimental wells in all in the same sector and two in the western sector by the end of next year. All the experimental wells will be 4,000 meters deep and investment in this prospecting enterprise is expected to total \$49 million.

The corporation was founded by Japanese interests last April. It is scheduled to take 42.5 percent of the total output of crude oil over a period of 15 years once commercial production begins.

XINHUA CITES JAPAN'S ITO ON POLISH SITUATION

OW061520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--"The problem of Poland should be resolved by the Polish people themselves without outside interference," said Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito in a statement on the current Polish situation this afternoon.

A KYODO report described Ito's statement as a stern warning to possible Soviet invasion of Poland.

Japan, like many other countries of the world, he said, is watching the Polish situation with a great concern. It is feared that the situation in Poland, depending upon its development, may have serious effects upon the peace and stability not only of Europe but also of the whole world.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters yesterday evening that Japan will take appropriate measures and will not "remain idle" in the event of a Soviet military intervention in Poland.

JAPAN CONCERNED OVER USSR MOVES TOWARD POLAND

OW051622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--"If Soviet troops intervene in Poland, it would be a matter more serious than the Afghan problem, and tougher sanctions have to be taken," Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima said here today.

Takashima's remark is the first official Japanese stance towards the Polish problem. Speaking at a Liberal Democratic Dietmen meeting, he said: "Although the West European countries differed on the previous sanctions, there will be no disagreement among them this time." "It is possible," Takashima said, "that the West European countries may come out and call for such sanctions."

Commenting on his statement, the KYODO news service said: "This indicated that Japan would take coordinated actions with Western nations, including punitive measures."

The Japanese Foreign Ministry "expressed grave concern" at the situation in Poland and the buildup of Soviet forces along the Polish border, KYODO reported.

SOVIET WARSHIPS SAIL THROUGH TSUSHIMA STRAIT

OW081700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Three Soviet warships, including a 3,700-ton missile destroyer of the "Kanin" class, a 950-ton "Petya II" class frigate and a 23,400-ton "Boris Chilikin" class fleet replenishment ship, were spotted today sailing southward through the Tsushima Strait in the Sea of Japan, according to reports from Tokyo quoting the Japanese Defense Agency today.

Agency sources said the Soviet warships were believed to be heading for the Indian Ocean or the South China Sea.

USSR BUILDS RUNWAYS ON JAPAN'S ETOROFU ISLAND

OW070740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has built two more runways on Etorofu Island in Japan's northern territory, according to the Japanese press today.

This information was provided by NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration).

Photos taken by a U.S. satellite show that there are two runways on the northern part of the island. One on the southern side is about 2,500 meters long. The other one, 800 meters away on the northern side, is about 1,500 meters long. One of these photos shows an airfield with an 1,600-meter runway to the southwest of the Rausu hill on Kunashiri Island.

JAPANESE-SOVIET FISHERY TALKS END; PARTIAL AGREEMENT

OW051836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The annual Japanese-Soviet fishery talks ended here today without reaching a long-term agreement, which the Japanese side had wanted to reach, due to opposition from the Soviet side, according to a KYODO report.

An agreement was reached for 1981 after 11 days of bargaining on unchanged catch quotas in each other's 200-mile zones--750,000 tons for Japan and 650,000 tons for the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE MASSES PROTEST KIM DEATH SENTENCE

OW060841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Over seven thousand Japanese workers and students expressed firm opposition to the possible execution of Kim Tae-chung, at a rally in the Hibiya Park here yesterday evening.

The rally was organized by the Liaison Council for the Rescue of Kim Tae-chung formed by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other organizations, in view of the South Korean authorities' forthcoming final trial of Kim.

Speaking at the rally, Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the Japan-Korea National Congress, said the court verdict on Kim had been postponed. This showed that public opinion and the campaign we had launched had achieved fruitful results, he added.

A resolution adopted at the rally calls for a campaign for unremitting effort to save Kim Tae-chung, concentrating all the efforts of the workers and other people to prevent his execution. The participants held a demonstration after the rally.

JAPANESE PEOPLE PROTEST KIM TAE-CHUNG PERSECUTION

OWO70729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A demonstration of 500 people was held in front of the South Korean Embassy here yesterday afternoon and evening to protest against the persecution of South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung by the reactionary Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The demonstrators, including Japanese workers, students, professors, commentators and Christians, shouted, "No execution of Kim Tae-chung."

Korean residents in Japan joined the demonstration.

NPC'S TAN ZHENLIN MEETS JAPANESE GROUP 5 DECEMBER

OWO90727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with Tadashi Yaoita, member of the House of Councillors of Japan and president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, and his party.

In a cordial and friendly talk, both sides expressed the conviction that with the strengthening of cooperation between the governments of the two countries, the non-governmental contacts between the two countries would be further developed.

Tadashi Yaoita said that during his current visit he was to discuss with Chinese organizations concerned items of Japan-China agricultural exchange for 1981. Advisor to the Chinese Society of Agronomy Sun Senfu was present at the meeting.

WORKERS' PARTY OF JAPAN HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS

OWO60857 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The Workers' Party of Japan held its third congress here from November 22 to 24, reported RONO SENBO, organ of the party.

General Secretary of the party Shosaku Itai delivered a political report in the name of the party's Central Committee. Analysing the international situation, he said that contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for hegemony is intensifying and the danger of war with Soviet social-imperialism as the main source increasing. It is in these circumstances that the Workers' Party of Japan will carry out its struggle.

The congress decided the tasks of the party and the principles governing the party construction in the 1980's and elected a new Central Committee with Shosaku Itai reelected as general secretary.

LIAO CHENGZHI ATTENDS PERFORMANCE BY JAPANESE ACTORS

OWO61851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--A moving presentation of the historical play "Qu Yuan" was staged in Beijing this evening in the Japanese language by Chojuro Kawarasaki and 20 other Japanese artists. The play was written by the noted Chinese poet and playwright Guo Moruo in the 40's.

Among the audience were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture; and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Kenzo Yoshida. During the interval, Vice-Chairman Liao and Vice-Minister Yao had a cordial chat with Mr and Mrs Kawarasaki and leading members of the cast.

The Japanese dramatists arrived in Beijing on December 3 after performing in Tianjin and Nanjing cities. They will give two more performances here.

DPRK VISITING GROUP ARRIVES IN NANJING 6 DEC

OW082025 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Led by Comrade (Han Pyong-he), the second Korean visiting group arrived in Nanjing Municipality on 6 December. Vice Governor Li Zhizhong of Jiangsu Province and others gave a dinner party for the 20-member group in the evening of 6 December. Toasts were exchanged at the party for further consolidation and development of friendship between China and the DPRK.

During their stay in Nanjing, the Korean friends visited the memorial hall of Meiyuan new village, the Nanjing plastics plant, the Nanjing radio plant, the Changjiang bridge and the Nanjing Museum. They also visited the Yuhuatai Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs, the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum and the Xuanwu Lake. The Korean guests took a boat tour on the Changjiang River and attended an acrobatic performance. The visiting group left Nanjing for Wuxi City on 7 December.

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR BEIJING

OW090550 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Korean youth delegation headed by (Nam Chae-hwan), vice chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, left Shanghai for Beijing on 8 December after concluding a visit here.

Wang Mingzhang, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee; and Fan Hongxi, deputy secretary, saw the delegation off at the airport.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS DPRK EDUCATORS

OW060813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from Kim Il-song University of Korea in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Leader of the delegation is O Kil-pang, first vice-president of the university. Present were Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education, and Wang Lubin, vice-president of Beijing University. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was also on hand.

Arriving here on December 2 at the invitation of Beijing University, the Korean guests have come to learn about teaching activities of China's universities and colleges and to exchange views with their counterparts in Beijing University on exchanges and co-operation between Kim Il-song University and Beijing University.

Yesterday evening, Pu Tongxiu gave a dinner for the delegation. The guests will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON USSR, EUROPE TRIP

OW051958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--Thailand's Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong returned here today after a 23-day trip to the Soviet Union and eight other European countries.

The aim of his trip was to make explicit the position of Thailand and other ASEAN-member countries on the Kampuchean problem, to express their desire for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to make public the burdens and difficulties borne by Thailand and other ASEAN members because of the Kampuchean problem and to learn the position of the countries visited on the problem.

The deputy foreign minister told a press conference at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport that during his visit to Moscow, he mainly discussed ways to bring about the restoration of peace and stability in Indochina. The Soviet side avoided answering the proposal to settle the Kampuchean problem by holding an international conference. They said instead that an international meeting on a nation which has got no internal problems would constitute an act of interference in its internal affairs.

He disclosed that he also questioned about the real intent of the Soviet side in dispatching warships to the Gulf of Siam and in providing secret support to certain political groupings in Thailand and other ASEAN member countries.

"When Kriangsak Chamanan, our former prime minister, visited the Soviet Union, he was assured that Vietnam would not attack Thailand. But such an attack did happen later. During the talks, I was straightforward in asking what the Soviet reaction would be toward a similar incident in the future. It was their reply that they did not approve of any encroachment by force of arms upon the sovereignty of other nations and that they had not supported any action of such a nature," said Arun Phanuphong.

Referring to his talk with other countries, Arun said: Yugoslavia expressed its support for the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue; Romania supported ASEAN's proposal for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the convening of an international conference on the Kampuchean problem; Poland and the German Democratic Republic expressed their opposition to any military interference into other countries.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

OW051616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A reception in honour of the birthday of His Majesty King Bhumiphol Adunyadet was given by the Thai ambassador to China, Mr Sakon Wannaphrik and Mrs Wannaphrik here this afternoon.

Among the guests were Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chi Haotian and leading members of other government departments and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Foreign diplomatic envoys were also on hand.

TWO DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR THAILAND 5 DECEMBER

OWO62104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese women's delegation led by Hao Jianxiu, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Women and vice minister of the textile industry, and the delegation of army doctors led by Zhang Xiang, director of the Health Department under the PLA General Logistics Department, today leave Beijing by plane for a visit to Thailand.

VODK ON GROWING STRENGTH OF KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL ARMY

OWO61518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Growing steadily in strength in the war of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have been wiping out the enemy by the platoon or the company since the advent of this dry season, says an editorial of Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam, the editorial says, has successfully stood the test of two dry seasons and two rainy seasons. During the last rainy season, the National Army and guerrillas have succeeded not only in maintaining their own strength but also in improving it quantitatively, qualitatively as well as in tactics. Since the turn of the third dry season, they have advanced from attacking scattered groups of Vietnamese troops to annihilating the enemy in platoon or company sizes. They attack and remove outposts where enemy platoons or companies are stationed. Since early November, they have attacked and captured garrison areas of Vietnamese battalion or regimental commands in Tasanh, Chambak, O Tadeak, Barang, O Tadean and west of Sisophon, in Battambang Province, in areas west of Reach District in Pursat Province and in Choam Khsan District and Ba Anlong and other places in Preah Vihear Province.

The National Army and guerrillas, it continues, have expanded their base areas and are able to conduct guerrilla war right in Phnom Penh, Kompong Som and other cities.

Resolute in fighting the Vietnamese, and sharing weal and woe with the people, the National Army and guerrillas have won more and more sympathy and support from the Kampuchean people who send food and other material to the patriotic fighters and their sons to join the army. More and more members of the puppet forces and self-defense guard units have turned their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors or crossed over to the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

BEIJING RADIO ON 'SPECIAL' VIETNAM-LAOS RELATIONS

OWO70136 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Station "talk" entitled: "On Special Vietnam-Laos Relations"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly alleged that their relations with Laos are special. Let's see how such special relations are reflected by Vietnam's deeds in Laos.

The Vietnamese authorities have dispatched large numbers of troops to Laos in the name of aid and protection. By now Vietnam has stationed some 60,000 soldiers in Laos, or double the number of Lao troops. Vietnamese military advisers have established strict control over Lao troops and Vietnamese soldiers have occupied all Laos' strategic points including airfields in Vientianne and Phong Savan. In collusion with the Soviet Union, Vietnam has built radar stations, electronic monitoring stations and guided missile bases in Vientianne and Savannakhet.

Vietnamese troops in Laos have on many occasions willfully carried out provocations in areas contiguous to Thailand, China and Kampuchea. They regularly patrol in the streets of Vientiane and set up checkpoints in rural and mountainous areas to arrest and clear out fugitives.

The work committee in Laos under the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee controls all important Lao party, government and military activities as well as foreign affairs. Vietnamese advisers and experts in the thousands have taken a firm grip of all leading organizations from the central down to the grassroots units in Laos. Lao state laws and plans, speeches by ranking party and government officials and, even entry visas for foreigners, are drawn up and approved by Vietnamese advisers. They have also controlled the cultural and educational organizations and pushed an education of enslavement in Laos.

The Vietnamese authorities have also dispatched hundreds of secret police to ferret out and suppress discontented elements and resistance movements. Last October, some 50 (?honest) cadres of Laos' Ministries of Interior, Industry and Education were arrested. At the same time, Laos' economy was ruthlessly plundered. Covetous of Laos' fertile land and abundant resources and driven by its own scarcities, Vietnam has grabbed rice fields in Laos, extorted exorbitant taxes and levies and plundered grain and other agricultural and sideline products. Even the ordinary people's domesticated animals were not spared. They forcibly seized Laos' gold, coal, tin, gypsum and rare metallic minerals, wantonly cut trees and shipped minerals and timber back home to help alleviate domestic shortages or for exports to earn foreign currency. In addition, Hanoi has monopolized Laos' currency and on many occasions conducted bloodsucking exploitations of the Lao people through currency exchange at inequitable rates. That is why Laos is presently suffering an acute shortage of commodities, high inflation and the plummeting of living standards. And that is why (?in recent years) one tenth of Laos' 3 million population has fled to foreign countries.

People can thus clearly see that the so-called "special Vietnam-Laos relationship" is simply a term to justify colonial rule over Laos by the Hanoi authorities. The cruel reality has increasingly compelled more and more Lao to take the road of struggle against Vietnam. It is reported that the Lao resistance forces are actively carrying out intensive guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese troops in the vast mountainous and rural areas. Of late fierce shots and explosions can often be heard even in Vientiane and its surroundings. Apparently, the Vietnamese authorities can only maintain its alleged "special Vietnam-Laos relations" by arms.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE ON USSR-POLAND RELATIONS

OW051308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Canberra, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A resolution was adopted unanimously in the Senate of Australia yesterday calling on the Australian Government "to warn the Polish and Soviet authorities of the dire and world-wide consequences of the use of armed force against the Polish workers and their families."

The resolution "attaches great importance to the continuing ability of the Polish Government to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the complex issues without intervention by external forces."

Senator Brian Harradine who had moved the resolution said later the fact that the resolution was adopted without dissent "is a reflection of the overwhelming concern of Australians from all states at the possibility of USSR intervention in the current grave circumstances."

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA MEETS AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

OW041344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk here today with a delegation from the Australian Development Assistance Bureau led by director of the bureau Mr J. C. Ingram.

Present at the meeting were leading members of the Chinese Ministries of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and of Foreign Affairs, as well as Australian ambassador to China, Mr Hugh Alexander Dunn.

The delegation arrived in China on November 25 on a friendly visit.

The Australian guests had professional discussions with Chinese departments concerned and visited Beijing and Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province.

The delegation will leave Beijing for home shortly.

LIAO CHENGZHI RECEIVES HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

OW050609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, received Chen Liangjiong, chairman and general manager of the Hong Kong Hui De Feng [25685 1795 0023] Textile Corporation, Ltd on 26 November.

During the reception, Liao Chengzhi praised Chen's patriotism and wished his business success. In 1978, Chen set up in Guangzhou a joint venture with China's textile department. Liao Chengzhi has attached great importance to Chen's opinions regarding management problems, and has instructed the textile industrial department to look for a solution.

HONG KONG FIRM STUDIES POSSIBILITY OF PRC NUCLEAR PLANT

OW051100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 5 Dec (AFP)--A feasibility study has established that China can build its first nuclear power station and make it pay.

This was stated today by Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, chairman of Hong Kong's China Light and Power Company which intends to build the nuclear plant in conjunction with the Guangdong Power Company if the project is approved.

Sir Lawrence said that the feasibility study undertaken jointly by the two companies would be signed on December 11 and then submitted to the Chinese, Hong Kong and British Governments for consideration.

"This means that we have now found out that it is possible to build a nuclear power station and make it pay under certain circumstances in Guangdong Province to supply Hong Kong with electricity," Sir Lawrence said.

"But before that can happen the feasibility study must be approved by all the governments concerned and all other people concerned. There is no question of digging a hole tomorrow to build the station," he added.

If all parties agreed the plant would take eight to 10 years to build, Sir Lawrence estimated.

DESAI ACCUSES GANDHI OF DIVERTING ATTENTION

OW051024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0921 GMT 5 Dec 80

["Soviet Plot To Incite India To Make False Charge Against Pakistan Exposed"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--Former Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai accused the Soviet Union of inciting India to raise a bogey of Pakistan's threat of war with India, according to an AFP report from New Delhi.

Addressing a public meeting in New Delhi yesterday, Mr Desai said that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was attempting to divert people's attention from the worsening situation in the country with her "alarming and baseless" statements about Pakistan's threat of war with India.

"I won't be surprised if Russia is inciting her to do so because they had once asked me also to raise a similar bogey but failed with me," Desai said.

Pakistan, he said, would never want a war with India, for it could not match the might of India and would be destroyed. "Is our country so weak as to be afraid of Pakistan?" he asked and added rather "we should want Pakistan to be strong and not weak."

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

OW070754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing 7 Dec (XINHUA)--"The Afghan people will study the joint declaration to be issued during the Brezhnev visit (to India) to draw their own conclusions about how far India had really gone in trying to persuade the Soviet leader," said the Indian newspaper HINDU in an article on December 3, according to a New Delhi report.

Brezhnev's visit to India begins tomorrow. The Indian press has revealed that the Afghanistan problem will be prominent in his talks with Indian leaders. Around this topic, New Delhi papers have carried commentaries in recent days on India's role in the solution of the Afghanistan problem and Indian-Soviet bilateral relations.

TRIBUNE said on December 2, in an article written by Inderjit: "The Soviet Union is today militarily stronger than ever before. But it has never been more isolated as shown by the latest voting on Afghanistan in the UN. The article concluded that "If India needs the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union needs India even more today."

THE STATESMAN said on December 5 in a editorial titled "Wait for Brezhnev" that "More than once Mrs Gandhi has spoken of her opposition to external intervention; she has indicated that she would like to see the Soviet troops withdrawn.... She has implied that India's quiet persuasion is likely to bring about gradual Soviet disengagement; the world has, in effect, been asked to be patient and wait for New Delhi's sage counsel to be accepted by the Kremlin. But Moscow has not shown much interest in what she has been saying (except, perhaps, by signs of irritation); and her claim of having acted not only more responsibly but also more effectively than others is on the point of losing all credibility. It is at this point that Mr Brezhnev is arriving for talks with her."

Commenting on the relations between the two countries, STATESMAN said in an article on December 3 that "The test of friendship (between India and USSR) will be when the two leaders come to grips with world issues. From the Indian standpoint it could be said that New Delhi has been more than fair to the Soviet Union. So much so that many at home and abroad have accused India of doing the Soviet Union's bidding or, at the very least, trying to pull the Soviet chestnuts out of the fire. But Mr Brezhnev must recognize that there are limits beyond which India cannot go whether it be Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or the Soviet-inspired takeover by Vietnam in Kampuchea. At the risk of annoying some friendly neighbouring countries in Southeast Asia, New Delhi has gone out of its way to recognize the Heng Samrin regime."

INDIAN MPS URGE USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW071224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Six Indian opposition members of Parliament have appealed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan and cease threatening Poland so as to let the two peoples settle their problem as best as they can, according to a report from New Delhi quoting today's NATIONAL HERALD.

This appeal was contained in an open letter to the Soviet president who is to pay a visit to India on Monday. These MPs said: "We consider that it is no one's right to dictate to another country what is good for it."

They expressed the concern that if the Soviet Union "was allowed to go unquestioned with such right to prescribe to Afghanistan and Poland, and then enforce that prescription through armed intervention, you might assume the same right vis-a-vis India."

Another report said that noted jurist V. M. Tarkunde, Dr Subramainam Swami, MP, and Mr Ram Jethmalani, MP, told a press conference in New Delhi yesterday that they would hold a demonstration at the Soviet Embassy when Brezhnev arrives on Monday.

Tarkunde said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan posed a direct threat to the security of India and the entire sub-continent. India should take a clear stand on Afghanistan.

Dr Swami and Mr Jethmalani maintained that India's defence was intimately connected with that of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Addressing a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday, Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said that when the Soviet president visits India, some people felt unhappy as they did not like their policies. They could, she added, express their views or write to the government, but not resort to agitations which would only sully the country's name.

Referring to the Afghan problem, she said that some newspapers and the opposition accused the government of having changed its policy. This was incorrect as the government had always been against interference by others in the affairs of any country.

PAKISTAN REFUTES REPORTS OF PRC MILITARY BUILDUP

OW071343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistan official sources said here yesterday that the Indian media had actively been busy in the recent past in disseminating utterly baseless stories of an imaginative Chinese armed build-up in Gilgit and Skardu, according to THE MUSLIM today.

The sources made the remarks in referring to a news item broadcast by the All-India Radio Friday night that China had established a missile-launcher in the Gilgit area of Pakistan, capable of launching missiles with nuclear warheads hitting a target up to 1,500 kilometers. Another report by the Indian media alleged that four battalions of the Chinese army had moved to the Gilgit Valley.

The Government of Pakistan, the sources said, had many a time denied such fabricated news items, but obviously with some ulterior motives, the Indian media had persistently been circulating these unfounded reports.

Diplomatic observers here held that all of these fictitious reports were being spread at a time when Leonid Brezhnev is about to make a visit to India, in an attempt to get more arms from the Soviet Union.

CHINESE NAVY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PAKISTAN

OW060238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Karachi, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--Visiting First Deputy Commander of the Chinese PLA Navy Liu Daosheng this evening said that he was firmly convinced that the Pakistan Navy would deal a destructive blow at aggressors who might come and would surely gain a glorious victory.

At his hosted farewell dinner here this evening, the Chinese naval leader said that during his two-week tour of Pakistan he has witnessed the people's lofty patriotism, staunch will and courage to defend their motherland.

The battle-hardened Chinese general, who took part in the Long March from 1934 to 1935, said, "The people of China and Pakistan have forged profound friendship and have co-operated closely in the struggle against various kinds of expansionism. The friendly cooperation now in full bloom is certain to bear rich fruit."

We invited a Pakistan naval delegation to visit China at an appropriate time, and this invitation was accepted with joy by Admiral Karmat Rahman Niazi, chief of the naval staff of Pakistan.

At the dinner Niazi said that it had been a pleasure to him to host this first-ever high level naval delegation from China. He hoped that the visit had enabled the Chinese guests to assess how much Pakistan valued the mutual understanding and trust established between the two services over the years.

During the past two weeks, the Chinese delegation also visited Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Lahore. In Karachi, it has visited a shipyard, naval establishments and met naval commanders here.

The delegation is leaving for home on December 7.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER REVIEWS CHINA'S AID TO NEPAL

OW071030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1604 GMT 4 Dec 80

[XINHUA reporter Hao Zhangyin's newsletter: "Crystals of Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Katmandu, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Nepal is a friendly neighbor of our country. I recently visited several construction projects built under the friendly cooperation between China and Nepal. From what I saw and heard, I deeply felt that these construction projects were true crystals of the friendship among the workers and technical personnel of China and Nepal.

"China Brick"

There is a kind of brick in Nepal that is praised by its users. It sells very briskly because of its fine quality. It is a product of Nepal's (Ha-li-xi-di) brick and tile factory and the (Ba-ge-da-pu-erh) brick factory built with our country's aid. Our Nepalese friends call such brick "China brick."

Take the (Ha-li-xi-di) brick and tile factory for example. During the 10 years from 1970 to 1979, the factory produced an average 23 million bricks and 560,000 tiles each year, exceeding the designed capacity by more than 10 percent and making a profit of 3 million rupees (or over 400,000 yuan in renminbi). In recent years, the factory has used its accumulated funds to purchase machines and expand factory buildings, thus further raising its production capacity.

When King Birendra noticed the fine production at the (Ha-li-xi-di) brick and tile factory during his inspection visit to that factory, he said happily: "This factory is crystal of the friendship between Nepal and China. You should manage it well."

The (Xi-tuo-la) textile mill was built between 1975 and 1978 with China's aid. After the completion of the construction, some of the experts remained there to carry out technical cooperation at the request of the Nepalese side. To perform a good work in training the women textile workers, our country sent four women experts to Nepal to teach operating techniques. In the past year or so, our country has trained several hundred workers and technical personnel. Among them, 250 persons have become Nepal's first generation of women textile workers. They have established a deep friendship with the Chinese women experts, and they called the Chinese women experts mothers. They said: "It was a Nepalese mother that gave me birth, but it was a Chinese mother that taught me production techniques."

Sharing Weal and Woe

The nearly completed (Guo-erh-ka Na-la-yang-ka) Highway is the fourth mountain highway being built by the Chinese and Nepalese workers and technical personnel. Spiraling among high mountains and deep gullies, the highway is over 60 kilometers in length. Because of the complex geological structures along the highway, it was necessary to build more than 20 bridges and 300 culverts. In the past 2 years or so, after overcoming Nepal's complex mountain terrain, long rainy season, numerous landslides, inconvenient transportation and other difficulties, they have completed the highway road foundation project in the main.

ACTING SHANGHAI MAYOR MEETS BELGIAN MINISTER

OW061029 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Wang Daohan, acting mayor of Shanghai, met Raymond Scheyven, Belgian minister of state, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China at the municipal government office on the morning of 4 December, warmly welcoming them to Shanghai.

The guests were feted by Vice Mayor Yang Shifa last night.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONDOLES ON PORTUGUESE PREMIER'S DEATH

OW061252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing 6 Dec (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of China sent a message to Deputy Portuguese Prime Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral yesterday, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro who was killed in a plane accident. The message reads as follows:

Shocked to learn of the death of His Excellency Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro and his party in a plane accident. I, on behalf of the Government of China and in my own name, express our heartfelt condolences and extend our sincere sympathy for the bereaved family of Prime Minister Carneiro.

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES SAN MARINO CP CONGRESS

OW051306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message to the Communist Party of San Marino on December 2 greeting the convocation of its tenth congress from December 5 to 8. The message reads:

On the occasion of the tenth congress of the Communist Party of San Marino, we extend our warm congratulations. We wish your congress complete success.

PRC GOOD-WILL DELEGATION LEAVES UK FOR HOME

OW080150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] London, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese goodwill delegation left here for home today after taking part in the one-week celebrations for the opening of air services between China and the United Kingdom.

During its stay in London, the delegation was received by the lord mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardnerthorpe. It was also entertained at a dinner given by Rose Stainton, chairman of the British Airways board.

The Chinese guests were shown round the Heathrow and Gatwick Airports and the British Aerospace in Hatfield.

The Beijing-London air link, China's fourth international route to Europe, started in mid-November. A Boeing 747SP of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) operates on the line once a week between the two capitals.

WARSAW PACT LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW 5 DECEMBER

OW052020 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states was held in Moscow today, according to a TASS report.

"Representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party informed the meeting participants on the development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic, about the results of the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party," the report said, adding: The participants expressed the confidence that Poland "will be able to overcome the present difficulties and will assure the country's further development along the socialist path."

The report said that it was reiterated at the meeting that Poland "can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of countries members of the Warsaw treaty. Representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party stressed that Poland has been, is and will remain a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of the countries of socialism."

The participants "expressed readiness for a constructive approach to the development of relations with the United States of America, if the new American administration displays the same approach," the report stated.

Attending the meeting were Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria; Kadar Janos, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Nicolae Ceaucescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania; Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia.

PZPR Discussion of Meeting

OW071232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] met today to discuss the result of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw pact leaders, according to the PRESS AGENCY of POLAND (PAP).

The Politburo approved the activities of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party at the Moscow meeting and its appraisal of the situation in Poland.

It was reported that the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact held that the situation in Poland is of major importance "to the strength and security of the socialist states."

PAP reported that "The Politburo agreed to this stand of the fraternal parties and countries." "The Politburo accepted with gratification the fraternal parties' following conviction: The Polish United Workers' Party, the working class and the entire Polish working people will be able to overcome their difficulties and ensure the country's further development along the socialist path."

"The Politburo pointed out that what is of decisive importance to this development is to realize the programmes of the sixth and seventh plenary sessions of the Polish Party Central Committee, carry out unswervingly the reforms in the cause of socialist construction and firmly defend the reforms in the presence of the enemy of socialism."

XINHUA COMMENTARY VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

OW061912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Commentary: Be on Guard Against Possible Soviet Armed Intervention in Poland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA commentator)--The shadow of outside armed intervention looms large along the Polish border as the Kremlin issues repeated signals of warning against the current situation in Poland and busily conducts troop movements along the Soviet-Polish border. This latest development has evoked serious concern from the international community.

With the armed invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan still fresh in their memories, the governments and peoples of various countries are naturally worried about the future of the Polish nation. It has become the habitual practice of the Soviet hegemonists to resort to the threat of arms or naked military intervention at times when developments in certain neighbouring countries or an area elsewhere run counter to the will of the Kremlin.

However, the Soviet Union is not entitled to play the role of international gendarme. Poland is a sovereign state. Whatever happens in Poland is its own internal affair and should be settled by the Polish people themselves. The use or threat of armed intervention against a sovereign state under any pretext or form runs counter to the norms governing international relations and is a hegemonist act, pure and simple.

People may analyze and explain what is happening in Poland from different points of view and take different stands. But in the face of a possible armed intervention from outside, the Polish nation as a whole does not dispute that national interests must be safeguarded and the crisis should be solved by themselves. The Polish people have a clear understanding of all problems involving the survival of their nation. Should the Soviet Union carry out armed intervention against Poland, it will place itself in opposition to the entire Polish nation.

Warsaw in 1980 is not Prague in 1968. The Polish people have the right to decide their own destiny, the firm will to preserve their national interests and the ability to settle their problems by themselves. If the Soviet Union wantonly intervenes in Poland militarily in defiance of the will of the people of that country and others the world over, Moscow must be held responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

POLAND'S KLASA COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW051514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--"We feel worried that socialism is threatened in Poland," Josef Klasa, minister of the press, radio and television of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, told a press conference here today.

Klasa said, "The threat to socialism may not be an attack on or armed opposition to the socialist regime. It may be a long evolution."

When asked about the possibility of military aid, Klasa said: "It is the responsibility of the Communist Party to save the country and the people by every means from a tragedy."

He said: "If socialism in Poland is threatened, the Polish communists will seek help from the Soviet Union and other friends. But so far the Polish communists believe that they are fully capable of resolving by themselves the crisis at home." He stressed that the Poles are a sensible people who will do their utmost to prevent putting the Soviet Union in a most difficult position, for then the Soviet Union would have to make a most difficult decision.

Asked whether there were Soviet troop concentration and movements along the Polish-Soviet border, Klasa replied in the affirmative but added that these were normal troop movements.

In reply to a question whether there were contacts between leaders of Poland and its neighbours, Klasa said that of late, Polish leaders have been in close contact with the leaders of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. As far as he knew, he added, their conversations did not touch upon military matters but only on political and economic affairs.

When asked about the difference between the present situation in Poland and that in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Klasa said: "The difference is obvious. The Polish working class is against any distortion of socialism and demands changes. It was different in the case of Czechoslovakia. Changes were not made by the working class, but by certain 'centers'."

SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD051536 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (PAP)--A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and the People's Republic of China was signed for 1981 in Beijing. The protocol provides for know-how exchanges in many fields, including agriculture and fruit-growing, mining safety, environment protection, housing construction and traditional Chinese medicine, especially acupuncture.

The protocol was signed by department director in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology Andrzej Zor and acting department director in China's Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Jiang Ji.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

OW071510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A protocol of the 18th session of the Sino-Bulgarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here today.

The protocol was signed by Du Ziduan, head of the Chinese group to the commission and vice-minister of agriculture, and Georgi Vutev, head of the Bulgarian group to the commission and vice-minister of foreign trade.

Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, attended the signing ceremony and met with Georgi Vutev and other Bulgarian guests prior to the signing ceremony. Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Beltchev was also present on the occasion.

The Bulgarian scientific and technical delegation led by Georgi Vutev arrived in Beijing on December 4.

AS-SADAT PRAISES PRC EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL AID

OW070748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--President Anwar as-Sadat praised the Chinese experts for their technical assistance to the Ismailia Company for Fish Nurseries at its inauguration ceremony today.

President Anwar as-Sadat expressed thanks to the people working in the nurseries for their unremitting efforts in striving to provide more food fish for the state.

The nurseries, situated in the At-Tal al-Kebir region of Ismailia Province, occupy a total area of 1,300 feddans (one feddan equals 0.42 hectare). Construction work began in the spring of 1979 and more than 70 nurseries have now been dug in an area of over 300 feddans.

Last May, 80,000 fries were imported from China. Artificial incubation has also been successfully introduced.

The Ismailia Company for Fish Nurseries is a privately owned integrated complex with a total investment of 3.1 million Egyptian pounds. They are the sole comprehensive nurseries in the country. Besides fish-breeding, they raise Beijing ducks, grow fruit trees and process fish products.

The whole product is due to complete in 1982.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ENDS MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

OW061837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Maputo, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Vice-Minister of State Farms and Land Reclamation Zhao Fan left here for Zambia today after a 21-day visit to Mozambique.

During their stay here, the delegation were received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policies of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), when they had a friendly conversation.

The visitors also met with Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture, and held talks with a Mozambique delegation headed by Rui Ribeiro, national director of animal husbandry. The talks led to the signing of a summary of minutes calling for closer bilateral cooperation in agriculture.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 15 from a visit to Tanzania.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH SOMALIA'S FIRST LADY

OW041847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua today had a cordial meeting with Kadija Mallin Ismail, wife of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, and the Somali women's delegation she is leading. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Premier Chen recalled the hospitable reception accorded her by President Siad and the Somali people during the visit of the Chinese Government delegation led by her to Somalia in 1978.

Somalia's first lady said that while touring Beijing and other parts of China she had been deeply impressed with the diligence of women in China and the warm hospitality of the Chinese people.

The Somali ambassador, Mr Mohamed Ismail Kahin, was present at the meeting.

During their visit to China Mrs Kadija and her party have toured Shanghai, Wuxi, Nanjing, and Beijing. They have visited factories, communes, hospitals, workers' housing estates, children's palaces, kindergartens, places of historic interest and scenic spots. They have also had friendly talks with representatives of women from all walks of life.

A return banquet was given here this evening by Mrs Kadija.

Among the guests were Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and president of the All-China Women's Federation; and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The Somali guests are due to leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW071532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with the visiting delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party (Chama Cha Mapinduzi) led by Mr E. M. Waryoba, member of the party's National Executive Committee and party chairman of Mara Province.

Speaking of China's economic construction, Li Xiannian told Mr E. M. Waryoba that at present economic readjustment still remained a major task in China. He said that "we must cut down capital construction, balance the ratio of accumulation to consumption, and at the same time develop light industry adequately so as to gradually raise the people's living standard."

Li Xiannian pointed out that in the process of readjustment, it was necessary to regulate the relations between planned economy and market economy, and between taking administrative measures and following the law of economic development.

Li Xiannian asked Mr Waryoba to convey the greetings of the Chinese leaders to President Nyerere.

Mr Waryoba said that during its current visit the delegation had wide contacts with all circles of both rural and urban areas, which enabled them to acquire a better understanding of China.

Present at the meeting was Wu Xiuqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation is scheduled to leave here for home on December 9.

BEIJING RADIO ON TAIWAN'S RETURN TO MOTHERLAND

OW090521 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Commentary by (Zhong Min) of station Editorial Department: "The Important Task That Faces Us"]

[Text] Taiwan compatriots: Not long ago a college professor in Taiwan wrote an article saying that China's reunification is a most important task in modern history. The future of our country and the vitality of our nation depend on the settlement of this issue. The article also says: The Chinese people on both banks of the Taiwan Straits are the first to be affected by this issue, and they are paying great attention to it. His remarks are quite to the point.

As our compatriots all know, the question of the peaceful reunification of our motherland is truly a very important question facing our Chinese nation today. Over the past 100 years, owing to prolonged domestic troubles and foreign invasion, our country, nation and people have been repeatedly ravaged by successive wars. As a result, our country has fallen behind the Western world. Over the past 30 years, Taiwan and the mainland have been deadlocked in a military confrontation. Not only can the kith and kin of the people on both shores of the straits not meet, but the economic development of the mainland and Taiwan has also been affected. Therefore, if we want our country to become rich and strong and our nation to prosper and if we consider the people's personal interests, we need a peaceful, united and unified situation. This state of artificial isolation should not go on any more.

The message to compatriots in Taiwan sent by the NPC Standing Committee on New Year's Day 1979 has triggered strong repercussions in Taiwan. In the past 2 years, the call of the people in Taiwan for peaceful reunification of the motherland has become louder and louder. According to Taiwan papers, today more and more Taiwan compatriots dare to openly talk about the proposal on peaceful reunification, criticize the Taiwan authorities for stubbornly rejecting peace talks, advise the authorities to abandon the gratuitous phobia of communism and urge the authorities to try to hold talks on establishing transportation and postal services and trade relations between both sides.

What is noteworthy is that people in Taiwan are beginning to break through the simple and empty remarks made in the past and to conscientiously explore approaches to reunification. Many men of insight are seriously comparing Taiwan's strengths and weaknesses and its advantages and disadvantages with the mainland's, weighing the benefits of reunification and the harm of division and discussing steps to be taken in order of importance and urgency. This is a down-to-earth, serious and responsible attitude. The people's good advice, their relevant suggestions and their eagerness to see peace talks held prove that Taiwan's return to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland are indeed the common desire and wish of all people.

However, over the past 2 years, the Taiwan authorities have gone against the aspirations of the people of China as a whole, including the 17 million Taiwan compatriots. They have failed to actively respond to the message to compatriots in Taiwan. As a result, the motherland's peaceful reunification is not going on smoothly. Does everyone remember that Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner, always bore in mind even on his deathbed the task of salvaging China in a peaceful way and by struggling arduously? The Taiwan authorities call themselves Dr Sun Yat-sen's disciples who will forever side with the people. Should the Taiwan authorities not consider doing something in the interests of the country, the nation and the people so they can avoid being criminals of the nation?

REPORTAGE ON GANG OF FOUR TRIALS CONTINUES

Huang Yongsheng Trial 8 Dec

OW081656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Huang Yongsheng admitted today that he had given the approval to investigate the history of the underground party organization in Guangdong Province, thus "shouldering the main responsibility" in a trumped-up case, which led to the framing and persecution of more than 7,000 people of whom 85 died. He made this admission at a hearing of the Second Tribunal of the Special Court here this afternoon.

During the period of the Sino-Japanese war and the liberation war, the underground CCP organization in Guangdong was under the direct leadership of the southern bureau of the CCP Central Committee with Zhou Enlai as the secretary.

The indictment of the Special Court charged Huang Yongsheng, in collusion with Liu Xingyuan, then political commissar of the PLA Guangzhou units, and others, in October 1967 decided to investigate the history of the underground CCP organization in Guangdong and slandered the underground party organization as "having recruited renegades." This constituted the biggest frame up in Guangdong Province.

Zuo Hongtao testified before the court. Zuo Hongtao is now deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Guangdong Provincial Committee.

Huang Yongsheng's letter of September 12, 1967 to Jiang Qing and his marginal notation on a report by a "special group for investigating the case of Zeng Sheng (then a leading member of the Guangdong party organization)" dated October 12 of the same year were produced and read out in court as evidence. In his letter as well as in his notation Huang Yongsheng made the proposal to "examine" the pre-liberation underground party organization in Guangdong. Huang Yongsheng also admitted that he had approved the setting up of a leading body for this purpose.

Evidence presented before the court also showed that Jiang Qing had given an instruction on "finding out the real situation of the Guangdong underground party organization."

When Judge Yan Xinmin asked about the consequences of this frame-up, Huang Yongsheng acknowledged that "it had done harm to many people and led to evil consequences; many people who had fought bravely for the party had been framed, struggled against and persecuted to death."

The indictment charged that from May 1967 to November 1970, Huang Yongsheng, in collusion with Liu Xingyuan, had concocted the case of a "counter-revolutionary clique" in the PLA Guangzhou units, falsely accusing Deputy Commander Wen Niansheng and others of attempting to "usurp power by staging a coup." More than 700 cadres were implicated. Wen Niansheng and a number of others were persecuted to death. This charge was supported by evidence and testimony presented before the Special Court today.

So far, the Second Tribunal of the Special Court has conducted four sessions to investigate the indictment charges against Huang Yongsheng. Today, the court proclaimed the investigations completed.

Radio Beijing Report

OW081810 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1218 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Station reporter's report: "Huang Yongsheng in Collusion With Liu Xingyuan Rigs Up Two Major Wrong Cases in Guangdong"--portions recorded]

[Text] The Second Tribunal of the Special Court tried Huang Yongsheng for the fifth time this afternoon. Judge Luo Tongqi asked the defendant some questions:

[Begin Luo Tongqi recording] Huang Yongsheng, I ask you: Is not the so-called case of Wen Niansheng, (Shen Wei), (Jiang Linfeng) and (Tao Hanzhang) a wrong case?
[end recording]

[Begin Huang Yongsheng recording] I, I, I knew nothing at all about what they said the wrong case. [end recording]

Huang Yongsheng unexpectedly answered that he knew nothing at all about the case he himself approved to put on file for investigation. However, after the court showed him the related original records, he said in a changed tone:

[Begin recording] [Huang Yongsheng] Since it is on the record, it, it, it is a fact and I will not deny this.

[Luo Tongqi] Did you report it to the Military Commission and the General Political Department before you put the deputy commander, the deputy political commissar, the director of the Political Department, the chief of staff and the deputy director on file for investigation?

[Huang Yongsheng] I did not report it.

[Luo Tongqi] Did you have this (?right)?

[Huang Yongsheng] Of course I did not.

[Luo Tongqi] Was this investigation without authorization?

[Huang Yongsheng] Of course it was. I did not report it for approval. Of course it was without authorization. [end recording]

The court summoned witness (Zhang Dongchen) to testify before the court. The evidence and testimony eloquently showed that in collusion with Liu Xingyuan, Huang Yongsheng concocted a false counterrevolutionary clique case in the Guangzhou PLA units to frame Deputy Commander Wen Niansheng and others, saying that they were plotting to usurp power and stage a coup d'etat. More than 700 cadres were implicated and Wen Niansheng and others were persecuted to death.

The court then held hearings on the charge in the indictment that Huang Yongsheng in collusion with Liu Xingyuan fabricated the frameup of the Guangdong underground party organization. Judge (Yan Xinmin) asked:

[Begin recording] [Yan Xinmin] Did you initiate the investigation of the Guangdong underground party organization?

[Huang Yongsheng] I do not clearly remember. Anyway, the investigation of this underground party organization was approved by me.

[Yan Xinmin] You approved it?

[Huang Yongsheng] Yes, I nodded my head. [end recording]

The court presented a host of evidence showing that it was Huang Yongsheng who first gave instructions to investigate the Guangdong underground party organization and to set up a special group for this purpose. The court then read the record of the conversation between Huang Yongsheng and (Xie Shude) of the Security Department of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units.

[Begin unidentified male court official recording] Regarding the matter of investigating the Guangdong party organization, ask (Li Guangxiang) very clearly, through (Rao Weihua). Make a special file of the southern party organization. Tell chief (Ren) to send troops. [end recording]

The judge asked again:

[Begin recording] [Yan Xinmin] In the course of investigating the Guangdong underground party organization, whom did you personally repudiate by name and struggle against?

[Huang Yongsheng] I, I, I cannot remember clearly whom I, I attacked by, by, by name. [end recording]

The court read related evidence.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified male court official] The record of a talk between Huang Yongsheng and (Li Weiying) on the morning of 6 June 1968. Huang Yongsheng: (Lin Qiangyun) has been identified from the black list as a bad fellow. Why did we not struggle against him? We must put the materials regarding (Lin Qiangyun) and company in print and let the masses struggle against them.

[Yan Xinmin] What were the consequences of the investigation of the Guangdong underground party organization?

[Huang Yongsheng] The consequences were abominable, very bad.

[Yan Xinmin] How bad?

[Huang Yongsheng] Many of those of the underground party organization who during the war years had fought and worked heroically for the party and for, for, for the state, for the people were framed, struck down and persecuted to death. [end recording]

Victim Zuo Hongtao testified at court, confirming that Huang Yongsheng personally named a number of persons for imprisonment and repudiation. Over 7,100 were framed and persecuted. Vice Governor of Guangdong (Lin Qianyun) and 84 others were persecuted to death.

Yao Wenyuan Trial 8 Dec

OW081428 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] This station's reporter reports that the First Tribunal of the Special Court questioned the accused Yao Wenyuan this morning. Yao Wenyuan confessed to the facts of the crimes he is charged with, but he resorted to sophistry again and again trying to absolve himself from blame. Yao Wenyuan is charged with colluding with Zhang Chunqiao in framing Chen Pixian, then first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee.

The court exhibited and read an article entitled "Comments on Chen Pixian's Five Phony Self-Examinations," which was examined and approved by Yao Wenyuan and Zhang Chunqiao in January 1968. In the article, Chen Pixian was falsely accused of being "an extremely cunning and treacherous counterrevolutionary doubledealer" and "the most dangerous enemy of the proletariat" and of forming a "stubborn stronghold of the bourgeoisie" within the Shanghai municipal party committee with himself as the chief boss.

The accused Yao Wenyuan confessed that he was responsible for examining and approving the article, that the article's attacks on the leadership of the Shanghai municipal party committee at that time were wrong, and that he should be held responsible for examining the article. However, he then resorted to sophistry, saying that the article did not represent his views.

In June 1973 Ma Tianshui sent to Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and Wang Hongwen a so-called "investigation report on the crimes of the renegade and revisionist Cao Diqu." The report, after examination by Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyuan and others and revision according to their instructions, was sent to the party Central Committee. At the court investigation, the accused Yao Wenyuan admitted that he did draw a circle on the report and that he agreed to Zhang Chunqiao's approval of the report and sending it to the party Central Committee.

Yao Wenyuan is also charged with colluding with Zhang Chunqiao in supporting the violent incident engineered by Wang Xiaoyu in the compound of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee in Jinan in May 1967. The court investigated the facts about this charge against Yao Wenyuan.

The court also investigated the facts concerning the charge that Yao Wenyuan controlled the propaganda and mass media and personally examined and revised articles to falsely accuse veteran cadres in leading party, government and army organizations of being "bourgeois democrats," "capitalist roaders" and "long-time capitalist roaders." The court exhibited and read several articles revised and approved by Yao Wenyuan and testimonies by witnesses and called witnesses to testify in court. Confronted with irrefutable evidence, the accused Yao Wenyuan confessed that the articles were published after revision and approval by him.

The public prosecutor pointed out: The accused Yao Wenyuan controlled and directed the mass media, wrote, revised, examined and published a lot of articles and slandered and framed veteran revolutionary cadres, vainly attempting to overthrow them all once again and usurp party and state power. The resulting influence was extremely bad at the time. Yao Wenyuan was guilty of the grave crime in spreading counterrevolutionary propaganda and cannot shift the blame to others.

Details of Yao's Crimes

OW081918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The First Tribunal of the Special Court this morning started hearings in the case against Yao Wenyuan, who has been accused of manipulating the propaganda and mass media and utilizing newspapers and journals of the central authorities to frame veteran cadres. Yao Wenyuan admitted that many of the slanderous articles published in the central newspapers and journals were planned, revised and approved by himself. He said: Those articles were aimed at a certain number of veteran cadres who had resumed work.

In early 1976 when the "gang of four" stepped up their scheme to usurp party leadership and state power, Yao Wenyuan utilized the central papers and journals under his control to organize the publication of many articles to slander large numbers of veteran cadres in leading party, government and army organizations as "bourgeois democrats," "old-line capitalist roaders," "fanatics for capitalist restoration," "verdict-reversing faction" and "home-going legion" and to call for continued persecution of veteran cadres. The veteran cadres who had resumed work thus faced the danger of being overthrown again.

In today's hearing, a list of articles examined and approved by Yao Wenyuan was read in court.

RENMIN RIBAO on 29 February 1976 published an article by "Liang Xiao" and "Ren Ming" entitled "On 'Taking the Three Directives as the Key Link.'" The article framed several veteran cadres as a "force for reversing the verdicts passed on them and engaging in capitalist restoration" activities. It said that "when the commanding flag for 'taking the three directives as the key link' was raised, the right deviationist force for reversing verdicts quickly rallied under this revisionist flag and worked energetically for capitalist restoration." On 3 March of the same year, a RENMIN RIBAO article entitled "Criticize That Unrepentant Capitalist Roader Within the Party," branded veteran cadres as "fanatics for capitalist restoration."

Issue No 3 of HONGQI in the same year carried a signed article by "Chi Heng" entitled "From Bourgeois Democrats to Capitalist Roaders," which put forward the formulation "from bourgeois democrats to capitalist roaders" with ulterior motives.

Lin Zhaomu, formerly responsible member of the editorial department of HONGQI appeared in court as a witness. He explained to the court how the article "From Bourgeois Democrats to Capitalist Roaders" was written and selected. Lin Zhaomu said: Both the content and title of this article had been written under Yao Wenyuan's instructions. While this article was being written, Yao Wenyuan issued two instructions, orally examined the article five times and revised it three times. The very purpose of thoroughly organizing, writing and revising this article by Yao Wenyuan was to slander a large number of veteran cadres as bourgeois democrats and capitalist roaders and instigate others to overthrow them so as to serve the needs of the "gang of four" in usurping party leadership and state power.

Yao Wenyuan admitted that this article "was written by them under my instructions" and that "everybody can participate in criticism."

The court then went on to investigate an article "It Is Necessary To Criticize the Revisionist Organizational Line" published in issue No 4 of HONGQI in 1976 which was revised, examined and approved by Yao Wenyuan. While revising this article, Yao Wenyuan branded several veteran cadres as "old-line capitalist roaders." Yao Wenyuan admitted that this article was revised by him. But he resorted to sophistry by saying: I had "lowered the tone" while revising this article. Yao Wenyuan's crafty trick was immediately refuted by public prosecutor Zhong Shuqin. He pointed out: Yao Wenyuan explained that he had "lowered the tone" of this article, but facts show otherwise. It was none other than Yao Wenyuan himself who branded veteran cadres as "old-line capitalist roaders." The accused should be responsible for all the groundless charges carried in the last portion of the article. When copies of Yao Wenyuan's handwriting were exhibited in court, Yao Wenyuan admitted this by saying: "What was pointed out by the prosecutor is correct: No matter how the article was revised, it was finally published by me, and I must assume the responsibility. I do not deny this responsibility."

The court today also conducted hearings on the case of Yao Wenyuan who has been accused of framing and persecuting Chen Pixian and Cao Diqu, both former leading party and government personnel of Shanghai Municipality, and of supporting Wang Xiaoyu to create violence in the city of Jinan and suppressing the people in May 1967.

Television Coverage

HK081446 [Editorial Report] Beijing domestic television service in Mandarin has been daily broadcasting special programs at 1130 GMT after its regular evening newscast, under the title: "Special Reports on the Trial of the Case Against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Cliques" since the beginning of the trial on 20 November.

On 29 November the special program begins with a 4-minute segment on the First Tribunal's 29 November trial of Chen Boda on charges of writing the RENMIN RIBAO 1 June 1966 editorial entitled "Sweep Away All Monsters" and of making a speech on 26 December 1967, in which he called "the party organization in eastern Hebei Province a party of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation." A tape recording of the speech is played in court and Chen admits both charges.

The second segment, only 1.5 minutes in length, shows the Second Tribunal's 29 November trial of Qiu Huizuo on charges of covering up the crimes of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique and destroying evidence of his association with Lin Biao and Ye Qun. The second defendant tried on that day is Wu Faxian who is charged with conducting house searches of literary workers in Shanghai.

The main report of the evening, which is entitled: "Jiang Tengjiao Tried in Court on the Afternoon of 26 November" and lasts 30 minutes, shows Jiang Tengjiao in the Second Tribunal testifying on his participation in plotting to assassinate Mao with Lin Liguo in early September 1971. He appears very cooperative and admits planning to use flame throwers, rockets or antiaircraft guns to attack Mao's train. Two minor defendants are summoned to testify before the court and two depositions are read in testimony against Jiang.

On 30 November the special program carries a 50-minute segment entitled: "The First Tribunal Continues on 28 and 29 November--Chen Boda Tried." The first segment, which lasts 30 minutes, shows Chen being questioned on 28 November on charges of conspiring with Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng to struggle against Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei, of conspiring with Xie Fuzhi and Wu Faxian to falsely accuse Zhu De, Chen Yi, Li Fuchun and others of organizing a "Chinese Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)," and of persecuting Lu Dingyi. To these charges Chen pleads that he is too old and his memory fails him, therefore he cannot remember whether the alleged criminal acts did or did not occur. It is only after exhibits are shown to him or depositions read to him that he admits them. Chen appears to be in a fairly good physical condition although his voice is weak and hard to understand. A doctor wearing a white coat is seen standing by, but her services were not required.

The last 20 minutes shows the continuation of Chen's trial on 29 November, in which he is questioned on charges concerning the "monsters" editorial and accusation on the eastern Hebei party organization.

On 1 December the special program begins with a 2-minute report on the Second Tribunal's 1 December trial of Jiang Tengjiao on charges of conspiring with Jiang Qing and Ye Qun to conduct house searches of literary workers in Shanghai in October 1966. The film shows a procurator, defense lawyer Wang Shunhua and finally Jiang speaking. The announcer says this is a debate session, but their statements are not audible.

The second segment, which carries the title "Trial of Jiang Tengjiao Continues on the Afternoon of 27 November" and lasts 25 minutes, shows Jiang testifying in court about his meeting with Zhou Yuchi on the evening of 12 September 1971 to arrange 8 airplanes for Lin Biao to flee from Beidaihe to Guangzhou after it had been discovered that Mao had left Shanghai for Beijing. Jiang also testifies that Lin planned to set up another "central" in Guangzhou and seek foreign aid. Also testifying in court in today are defendants Liu Shiying, Zhu Tiezheng and Hu Ping who took part in the planning. Most of the observers in the gallery today are in military uniform and appear to be in their 30's or 40's.

On 2 December the special program begins by showing the title of this broadcast: "Huang Yongsheng and Li Zuopeng Tried in Court on 28 November." The first 23 minutes of the film shows the judges of the Second Tribunal investigating Huang's relationship with Lin Biao and Ye Qun prior to their aborted escape in September 1971. A letter from Lin Biao to Huang and a recording of Huang's telephone conversation with Ye Qun, both on 10 September 1971, are produced in court as exhibits, but Huang denies any special relationship with them. Meanwhile, Huang is also charged with burning evidence on this relationship after Lin Biao's aborted flight to escape.

The second segment, which lasts 15 minutes, shows the tribunal trying Li Zuopeng on the charge of authorizing Lin Biao's aircraft No 256 to take off on 13 September against Zhou Enlai's order, which specified that the take-off must be jointly authorized by Zhou himself, Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian and Li Zuopeng. Li denies the charge by pleading that he did not think the word "jointly" was in the order. Li is then charged with failing to stop Lin's aircraft from taking off when airfield personnel telephoned him for instructions when they found the aircraft was about to do so. Li first says he does not recall such a request for instructions. Later after two witnesses testify that they did telephone Li for instructions, Li still says he will have to think about it. The final charge against Li is that after Lin's aborted bid to escape, he altered a telephone record of his instructions to the airfield from the take-off being authorized jointly to any one of the four.

Li is shown a copy of record and he admits that the alterations were made by him. At this point one of the defense lawyers says: "We have two points to make: First, as Li Zuopeng's defense counsel, we think all the investigations are lawful. Second, when deemed necessary during the stage of debate we shall express our views toward the views expressed by the procurators during the stage of investigation to support the prosecution." The film ends after the judge orders that Li be taken away.

On 3 December the special program begins with an 8-minute segment showing the trial of Jiang Qing on the same day on charges of framing and persecuting Liu Shaoqi and his wife Wang Guangmei. Jiang Qing is seen speaking in court for the first time today since the beginning of the trial on 20 November. But her words are not audible. Instead, an announcer says she resorts to sophistry when asked by the judge if she was in command of and controlled the persecution. Later the judge orders the recording of a speech be played. It was made by Jiang Qing during her interview with the representatives of the Chinese Beijing Opera troupe on 18 September 1968, in which she says she was in charge of the special case group and called Liu Shaoqi a "big counterrevolutionary," "a big hidden traitor," "a big renegade" and a "big enemy agent" deserving 10,000 cuts. Jiang listens attentively with her left hand holding the earphone. But in the end she says: "I can hear that it is my voice, but cannot hear it clearly. There is no importance in it." After this the judge orders a transcript of the speech be read.

In the next scene Liu Shaoqi's cook Hao Miao and Xiao Meng, head of the "Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei special case group," are summoned to testify before the court. Xiao says on 3 September 1967 Jiang Qing ordered him to write a report on the arrest of Wang Guangmei though there was not sufficient evidence to prove the case. During this testimony Jiang Qing is seen listening calmly and carefully in the dock some 10 feet from the witness. This segment ends with a long shot of Jiang being led out of the courtroom. Wang Guangmei is not seen in this film.

The second segment shows the continuation of the trial of Li Zuopeng in the Second Tribunal on the morning of 3 December on charges of falsely reporting to Lin Biao that Luo Ruiqing was a counterrevolutionary, falsely accusing Ye Jianying of usurping party power and opposing the party and framing Zhang Xuesu as a capitulationist. Upon inspecting supporting documents bearing his signature, Li admits all the charges. This segment lasts 6 minutes.

The third and last segment, which lasts only 1 minute, shows Huang Yongsheng being tried in the same tribunal in the afternoon of the same day on charge of approving a plan by the Military Control Committee of the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau on 23 June 1967 to persecute Ye Jianying.

Jiang Qing 9 Dec Hearing

OW091233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Jiang Qing fell silent when an artist colleague from the 1930's appeared in court today to testify on the charge that Jiang Qing had collaborated with Lin Biao's wife, Ye Qun, in plotting the search of the homes of five artists in Shanghai in October 1966. The five artists were Zheng Junli, Zhao Dan, Tong Zhiling, Chen Liting and Gu Eryi, all well-known since the 1930's.

"Ah Huang," Jiang Qing exclaimed on seeing Huang Chen, the widow of Zheng Junli, a well-known film director who died from the persecution that followed on the search. "I don't care to speak to you," Huang Chen turned on Jiang Qing and cut her short. "Your name was Lan Ping, wasn't it? You have no right to talk to me."

Choked with emotion, the former actress from Shanghai, who looked pale and emaciated, told the special court how her home was searched by a group of people masquerading as Red Guards and how her husband was taken into custody and died from torments there two years later.

Turning to Jiang Qing, Huang Chen said with a trembling voice: "It was just because we knew what you were like in the 30's, and because of that letter of yours which you wanted to cover up, that you had my family broken up and my husband killed. How cruel you are."

The reason why Jiang Qing had made such a lot of fuss about a few old pictures and letters, observers in the know said, was because she wanted to cover up her past and whitewash it in order to pave the way for her accession to supreme party and state power.

Then, turning to the court, she said: "But history is merciless. I strongly appeal to the court that Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao who are guilty of all this be severely punished." Then the statement given in testimony by Zhao Dan, a well-known film actor who was jailed for five years during the "Cultural Revolution" and died recently, and his wife, Huang Zongying, was read out in court. They described how their home was searched and concluded: "We strongly accuse this kind of fascist atrocity and strongly demand that the culprits be punished severely."

Jiang Qing denied she had anything to do with the search.

At the request of the prosecution, Jiang Tengjiao, one of the principal defendants in the case of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques" and the person directly responsible for the search, was summoned to testify in court. Jiang Tengjiao said that in early October, 1966, Wu Faxian, another chief defendant in the case and former commander of the air force, summoned him to Beijing. Then Wu Faxian took him to see Lin Biao's wife, Ye Qun, who told him to search for a letter written by Jiang Qing which might be in the hands of Zheng Junli and Gu Eryi, a veteran film actor who later died in the hands of the gang. Ye Qun told Jiang Tengjiao to get some people to search the homes of several Shanghai artists and keep the action a top secret. Jiang Tengjiao said that later he came to Beijing again with several notebooks obtained during the search and gave them to Ye Qun.

Another witness, Liu Shiyong, who directed one of the groups carrying out the search, testified in court that the search was aimed at collecting all material connected with Jiang Qing and he personally handed over the material collected to Jiang Tengjiao.

To show that Jiang Qing was directly involved in the action, the court read out a statement given in testimony by Liang Guobin, former vice-mayor of Shanghai who testified that he was present at Zhang Chunqiao's talk with Zheng Junli and Zhang did ask Zheng to hand over things which were connected with Jiang Qing.

A letter written by Zheng Junli to Jiang Qing on October 7, 1966, was projected in court. It mentioned Zhang Chunqiao's talk about letters and said: "I don't remember I have ever kept those letters...we never kept your letters to us, nor those you wrote to Zhao Dan and his wife. Here are a few old pictures of the 30's. It's up to you to dispose of them."

Another statement in testimony read in court was by Li Wenjing, wife of Zhang Chunqiao. "The event was a plot hatched jointly by the Lin Biao anti-party clique and the gang of four," she said. "They took this step to protect Jiang Qing at the start of the Cultural Revolution lest material about Jiang Qing's ugly past should fall into others' hands."

Then, Zhao Gensheng, onetime clerical secretary in Lin Biao's office, testified in court that one day in early January, 1967, he witnessed Ye Qun and Xie Fuzhi, former minister of public security and a member of the Lin Biao clique who is dead, "burn the material obtained in the Shanghai search with Jiang Qing watching a few steps from the fireplace."

Finally Wu Faxian was summoned to testify in court. He said that it was Ye Qun who asked him to get Jiang Tengjiao to Beijing for the assignment. When Jiang Tengjiao came to Beijing again with the obtained material, Wu Faxian said, he saw Ye Qun take it away, saying: "Don't look at it. Give it to me. I'll take it to her. Jiang Qing is waiting for it."

Refuting Jiang Qing's denial of her guilt, the prosecutor said: "The evidence produced in court shows that Jiang Qing worked in collaboration with Ye Qun in illegally searching the homes of the artists and persecuting them for ulterior motives. The grave consequences of this offence were evidenced by the cruel persecution of the five artists mentioned above. Two of them, Zheng Junli and Gu Eryi, were persecuted to death and Zhao Dan was framed as a renegade and enemy agent and was imprisoned for five years. Tong Zhiling was humiliated. It is impossible for Jiang Qing to shirk her criminal liability."

XINHUA 'Jottings' on Jiang Qing

OW081848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Jottings at the court by XINHUA reporter Li Feng: "Why Are the Masses To Blame?"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Ever since the principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were put on trial, Jiang Qing's shameless disavowals and quibbles have evoked the spectators' indignation.

For instance, on the day when the court held hearings on the charges in the indictment that Jiang Qing controlled and directed the "group for inquiring into the special case of Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei" to frame Liu Shaoqi and Wang Guangmei, not only did she refuse to plead guilty in front of the massive evidence and witnesses but she retorted that she had done so on the strength of "information exposed by the masses."

Let us leave aside her attitude and talk about her defense from a legal viewpoint. There are two questions: One is whether she was justified and innocent in framing others because she had "information exposed by the masses," and the other is who should be held responsible for the framing. The first is obviously not worth refuting. As to the second question, we will understand everything if we look at how she directed the "masses" to persecute Su Shiwen, member of the party committee and head of the Geophysics Department of Beijing University.

Shown on the epidiascope was a letter dated 1 September 1967, with attached documents sent to Jiang Qing by the "Red Guard representative assembly of the capital and the three reds of the NPC" [three reds means red headquarters with Mao Zedong as its head and Lin Biao as its deputy head, the Red Army actually meaning the PLA and the red political power which meant at that time the Revolutionary Committee] and the "group for inquiring into the special case of Wang Guangmei." Remarks in Jiang Qing's handwriting written on the letter were: "Detainment and interrogation of Su Shiwen may be considered," and "P.S. The masses may also be asked to arrest him and hand him over."

This "P.S." is really the plot within a plot and equals in excellence Lin Biao's earlier framing of Liu Shaoqi. Lin Biao and Ye Qun verbally provided Lei Yingfu with materials containing false charges fabricated by Lin Biao and Ye Qun, and then instructed Lei Yingfu to put these charges in writing and report them to Lin Biao who would then forward these charges to Jiang Qing. The purpose of such a roundabout routing, in Lin Biao's words, was to make it "look more political." Asking the masses "to arrest and hand over [Su Shiwen]" was, of course, to make it "look more like a mass movement!"

With this "P.S.," Xie Fuzhi 2 days later wrote on the margin of another report "fully agree with Jiang Qing's opinion and let the masses arrest and hand him over to public security organs for interrogation." Why did Jiang Qing want to arrest Su Shiwen? Because she wanted to make sure that Liu Shaoqi, PRC president, would be put to death and that Wang Guangmei would be made a "U.S. office of strategic intelligence agent." To fix this terrible charge on Comrade Wang Guangmei, she had to arrest as a "suspected enemy agent" Su Shiwen, who was an acquaintance of Wang Guangmei at Furen University. Su Shiwen was designated as a "suspected enemy agent" because he was acquainted with a foreigner. Who of the "masses" could have the ability to collect such a long series of relationships and link them in order to set up Wang Guangmei as a "U.S. office of strategic intelligence agent?" Only the "masses" controlled by Jiang Qing and company could do this.

During the 10-year disturbance, Jiang Qing resorted to all kinds of plots to persecute party and state leaders in order to usurp the supreme party and state leadership and realize her fond dream of becoming an "empress." Now put on the dock of history, she stuck to the statement "information exposed by the masses" and tried to shift the blame to the "masses." Of course, in vain, because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' customary counterrevolutionary tactic of using the "masses" is well known to the people throughout the country and the world. Did not the "Down With Liu Shaoqi" parades abruptly mushroom in Beijing and throughout the country after Zhang Chunqiao had had an intimate talk with Kuai Dafu? Was not the repudiation and struggle against Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and Tao Zhu and their wives manipulated and approved by Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda? Was not the so-called "first Marxist-Leninist big-character poster" in the name of the "masses" planned and written by the people ordered by Kang Sheng? When Jiang Qing ordered Ye Qun, Wu Faxian and Jiang Tengjiao to ransack people's homes in Shanghai to eliminate existing materials unfavorable to Jiang Qing, did they not order people to deck themselves out as Red Guards and carry out the ransacking in the name of the "masses?"....

The masses, the masses, the masses. In those years, Jiang Qing incited, deceived and used the masses as a tool to usurp party and state leadership. This crime has not been dealt with yet. Now Jiang Qing and company, placed in the dock of history, have again resorted to the "masses" as their shield to hoodwink the court and evade their responsibility. But they miscalculated. Now it is the people who, through the people's court, are trying this counterrevolutionary clique according to the laws formulated by the people. At the people's court, mountains of lies are simply exploded by force of evidence. Jiang Qing's pestering and raving and Zhang Chunqiao's stubbornness and foolhardiness are of no avail in front of irrefutable evidence.

AFP REPORTS HUA GUOFENG TO RESIGN NEXT YEAR

OW090812 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (AFP)--The Chinese Communist Party chairmanship is likely to switch hands next year after a party congress during which the current Chairman Hua Guofeng is likely to step down from the top post to party Secretary General Hu Yaobang. Diplomatic circles in Beijing have quoted Chinese sources to the effect that Mr Hua will move down to one of the party vice-chairmanship posts. Now 59, he became chairman shortly after Mao Zedong's death in 1976.

This top-level change will complete the process set in motion this year by strongman Deng Xiaoping, who himself holds one of the four party vice-chairmanships. The changes saw one of Deng's close aides, Zhao Ziyang, move into the premiership, a portfolio also relinquished by Chairman Hua. Observers said this tied in with statements attributed to Mr Deng during his recent meetings with delegations from the Spanish Communist Party and the Romanian Government that Mr Hu would be promoted.

Hu, 65, has had a close friendship with Deng Xiaoping for the past 40 years. He was moved into the key post of party secretary general at the beginning of the year when he also became a member of the seven-man Politburo--the Chinese Communist Party's highest-ranking body. Hu and Deng have had closely similar careers, both falling victims during two purges of Mao during the Cultural Revolution in 1967 and 1976.

No fixed date for the party congress has yet been finalised. The last congress was held in August 1977. It was initially scheduled for the [word indistinct] this year and indications in diplomatic circles are that it could be held around May next year. Observers said it would bring a climax to an eventful period in Chinese politics marking the end of transition that followed Mao's death.

Along with Hua's decline from his rise to power during the Cultural Revolution, Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing and other Cultural Revolution leaders were brought to trial on charges that carry the death sentence. The trial is likely to be followed by a plenary session of the party Central Committee, observers said. This session is likely to convene at the end of the month. It will make a deep assessment of Mao Zedong's role. The late chairman has been publicly said by top Chinese leaders--including Mr Hua--to have committed "grave errors".

ULANHU RECEIVES HISTORICAL CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

OW081400 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The third national conference on the work of compiling literary and historical materials suggested that the leadership at all levels, the CPPCC organs at all levels, the departments concerned and the people of all walks of life must attach great importance to, support and help the work of compiling, sorting out, editing, writing and publishing literary and historical materials. Those old people who have personally gone through various major historical events since 1898 should render contributions to the work of sorting out, editing and writing the literary and historical materials concerned.

Attending the conference were more than 200 people, including the representatives of the CPPCC organs in charge of the work of compiling literary and historical materials in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and those representatives of various democratic parties, mass organizations and units concerned who were present at the conference as observers.

Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the national CPPCC Committee and chairman of the Literary and Historical Materials Research Committee, delivered a report at the conference. At the end of the conference, Vice Chairman of the national CPPCC Committee Ulanhu, Liu Lantao, Li Weiham, Xu Deheng, Wang Shoudao, Wang Kunlun, Burhan and others received the deputies attending the conference. Ulanhu, Li Weiham and Liu Lantao delivered successive speeches. They encouraged everyone to make even greater efforts to carry out work well in compiling literary and historical materials.

The conference was held 26 November-6 December in Beijing.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU SPEAKS AT NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

OW090515 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Station reporter (Tao Zhimin) reports: A national symposium on the study of science, talent and the future successfully concluded in Hefei yesterday afternoon after 8 days in session. Some 300 delegates read research papers at the symposium. At the closing session yesterday afternoon, a seven-point proposal was adopted and read out after discussion by the delegates. The seven points are as follows:

1. Decisionmaking must be scientific.
2. There should be a comprehensive study and unified planning on scientific, technological, economic and social development.
3. There should be increased investment in brains.
4. The management system of science and technology should be vigorously but steadily reformed.
5. People's talents should be brought into play and the rational flow of talented persons should be permitted.
6. The training of modern management personnel should be stepped up.
7. Efforts to link the study of natural science with that of social science should be encouraged.

The proposal concludes: All participating comrades at the symposium pledge to proceed from China's realities and, under the guidance of Marxism, strive to develop modern science, train outstanding personnel and reform the management system. They will continue to achieve new successes, obtain new experiences and enrich the treasurehouse of Marxism by scoring more scientific results.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and governor, spoke at yesterday's closing session. He congratulated the symposium upon its successful closing. He also briefed the participants on Anhui's economic construction.

LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH MOVEMENTS' ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW062045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1204 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Report on a 6 December meeting of students in Beijing marking the 45th anniversary of the 9 December movement and the 35th anniversary of the 1 December movement--with portions recorded]

[Text] More than 6,000 people, including youths and students from universities and colleges in the capital and some of the veteran comrades who took part in the 9 December and 1 December movements, held a grand meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this afternoon to mark the 45th anniversary of the 9 December movement and the 35th anniversary of the 1 December movement.

Party and state leaders, Peng Zhen, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu and Yao Yilin attended the meeting. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the CYL Central Committee. Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee presided over the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Presumably Lin Hujia]: The meeting of youths and students in the capital to mark the 45th anniversary of the 9 December movement and the 35th anniversary of the 1 December movement is now declared opened. [end recording]

Also present at the meeting were Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee; Kang Keqing, chairman of the National Women's Federation; and responsible persons of the All-China Students Federation, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the PLA General Political Department, Qinghua University, Beijing University, Nankai University, the Chinese People's University and other departments concerned.

Zhu Muzhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Li Chang, Rong Gaotang, Guan Shanfu, Yuan Baohua and (Li Jiebo), veteran comrades who took part in the 9 December movement; and (Zheng Boke), (Yuan Yongxi), (Ma Shitu), (Wang Hanbin), Qian Duansheng, Fei Xiaotong and Chu Tunan, veteran comrades who took part in the 1 December movement, were also seated on the rostrum in the Great Hall of the People as specially invited representatives.

[Begin recording] [Presumably Lin Hujia]: Now Comrade Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education and one of the leaders in the 9 December movement, will speak to us.

[Jiang Nanxiang]: Today the youth and students of the capital are holding this meeting to mark the 45th anniversary of the 9 December movement and the 35th anniversary of the 1 December movement. It is of great significance to commemorate the 9 December and 1 December patriotic student movements today, after the 10 disastrous years. [end recording]

After reviewing the glorious history of the 9 December and 1 December movements, Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said: "During the 9 December and 1 December movements, it was absolutely correct for the vast numbers of youths and students to follow the Communist Party and take the revolutionary road. History has proved that the democratic revolution must be led by the Communist Party. History will also prove that socialist construction also needs the leadership of the Communist Party. We should admit that our socialist construction has also suffered setbacks. The 10 disastrous years in particular brought the national economy to the brink of collapse and placed the people in a difficult position. The gang of four's perverse acts and outrageous behavior discredited the party and shook the faith of the young people in the party. Should China follow the socialist road? Does China need the leadership of the Communist Party? Many young people now have doubts."

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said: [Begin recording] The question faced by the youth during the 9 December and 1 December movements was whether to support the dictatorship and national betrayal of the Kuomintang or to support the resistance against Japan in order to save the nation and the democratic national construction advocated by the Communist Party. The question faced by the youth today is whether or not to uphold the four principles, take the socialist road and realize the four modernizations under the leadership of the Communist Party. At present, some young people still have not found a clear answer to this question. We hold that it is the choice of history and the people that China take the socialist road and follow the leadership of the Communist Party. [end recording]

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang continued: "Of course, this is not to say our party has no shortcomings or mistakes. We should admit that at present there are indeed such unhealthy tendencies as bureaucracy and seeking special privileges in the party. The masses are unhappy about this. On this problem, the stands of party and people are identical."

Comrade Jiang Nanxiang said in conclusion: [Begin recording] I hope that the youth and students of today will, as did the youth of the 9 December and 1 December movements, regard the fate of the country as their own responsibility, fulfill the tasks their revolutionary predecessors have been unable to fulfill, win honor for the motherland and make still greater contributions to the people. [applause] [end recording]

After Comrade Jiang Nanxiang's speech, Peng Zhen and the other leading comrades presented citations to the three-good students and advanced collectives in institutions of higher education and secondary vocational schools in the capital. During an intermission, Peng Zhen and the other leading comrades received representatives of the three-good students of the capital and some of the veteran comrades who took part in the 9 December and 1 December movements in the Hunan Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Comrade Peng Zhen encouraged the young comrades to carry on the revolutionary spirit of the 9 December and 1 December movements, sweep away gloomy things, rally around the party Central Committee and advance along the road of historical development.

The chorus of old fellow students of the 1 December student movement sang at the meeting "Let's All Sing," "Graduation Song," "The (Chahuan) Song" and other historical songs. Some young students and literary and art workers in the capital also performed at the meeting.

KYODO: GOVERNMENT TO DEVALUE CURRENCY 1 JAN

OW090211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Dec (KYODO)--The Chinese Government has decided to enforce a 50 percent cut in the domestic exchange rate of the renminbi (the people's currency) to about 2.8 yuan to the U.S. dollar from the existing 1.4-1.5 yuan, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday. Quoting reliable sources in Guangzhou, the newspaper reported that the devaluation would go into effect next January 1 at the earliest.

The report said China, suffering from huge deficits and serious shortage of foreign currencies, was carrying out the move to boost exports and hold down imports. According to the report, the yuan dollar exchange rate to be used domestically in connection with export and import transactions is being lowered by 50 percent.

Under the dual exchange rate system, the amount of yuan which a Chinese corporation will receive from exports will double. Even in case where the production cost of a product is relatively high and it is practically impossible to lower the export price of the product, the corporation can lower the export price of the product as its yuan receipts will double.

However, if the Chinese corporation exports the product to a foreign country, the deal will be settled on the basis of the existing exchange rate, the report said.

NEW PRICE CONTROL MEASURES PROMULGATED

Text of Circular

OW081418 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The State Council on 7 December 1980 issued a "circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices" to provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments and ministries, commissions and organizations directly under the State Council. Text of the circular follows:

For some time recently, there have been rather serious cases of increasing prices at will, inflating prices in disguised ways and driving up negotiated prices in the market. This has caused resentment among the broad masses. In order to further implement the guidelines of the "circular on strengthening price controls and firmly putting a stop to the practice of wilfully raising prices and inflating prices in disguised ways," issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in April this year, stabilize the economy, ensure a stable livelihood for the people and guarantee the smooth progress of socialist construction, the following circular is issued:

1. Beginning from the day the circular is published: At retail outlets in all parts of the country, all commodities, manufactured goods or farm produce, with prices already fixed by the state, must be sold at state-fixed prices and are not allowed to be sold at higher prices. In cases where notices on price readjustments were already issued by concerned departments in accordance with price control authority regulations prior to 1 December, readjustments will be continued as stipulated in the notices.
2. In all large, medium-sized and small cities, industrial and mining districts, county seats and cities and towns below the county level in the country, all commodities purchased at negotiated prices are to be sold at the retail prices of 7 December 1980. Only reductions, and no increases, are allowed.

3. The above two stipulations are applicable to all state-operated and collective sales units, including state-operated commerce, cooperative commerce, commune and brigade enterprises; integrated farming, industrial and commercial enterprises; trust companies; trade warehouses; state-operated or collectively operated street outlets; sales exhibitions; trial sale counters, city producers and services cooperatives; service departments for military personnel; commission agents; and so forth, as well as individuals commissioned to sell goods for the state. The above-mentioned units and individuals must all strictly follow the stipulations and must not go against them.

4. Negotiated purchase and selling must be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down by the State Council, and is limited to the list of items approved by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments.

All means of production allotted under state plan, including those in excess of production targets and those the producers are allowed to sell themselves, must be sold at the state-controlled prices, and negotiated prices are not allowed. Prices may be lowered if it is permissible according to state regulations.

Industrial goods for daily use in the first two categories are not to be purchased or sold at negotiated prices. Industrial goods in the third category may be purchased or sold at prices negotiated by industrial and commercial enterprises, but the varieties of goods that fall in this category must be strictly controlled.

Before fulfilling state purchase quotas, farms and communes are not allowed to sell their farm and sideline products in the first two categories at negotiated prices at the market or divide the collective product among individuals for sale at free markets. Units making purchases in areas concentrated on producing farm and sideline products in the third category must register at local industrial and commercial administrative departments and follow their unified management and distribution of goods, and they are not allowed to mutually drive prices up. The maximum prices of goods in negotiated purchases are to be fixed by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments and publicly announced.

5. There should be seasonal differences for fresh and live commodities such as vegetables, eggs, fish, fruits, and so on. Where seasonal price differences have already been fixed when this circular becomes effective, readjustments should continue to be made from season to season. When there are unified state regulations on seasonal price differences, they should be followed. When there are no unified state regulations, the seasonal difference should be fixed and publicly announced by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments.

6. No government institutions, mass organizations, PLA units and establishments are allowed to engage in buying and reselling goods for profit.

7. Tax offices at all levels must collect taxes strictly according to regulations and, in case of delinquency, press for prompt payment.

People's banks at all levels must strengthen their credit and cash money management and control the currency circulation. They should supervise purchasing and marketing activities. When they discover violations of stipulations in this circular, they should impose restrictions in extending credit, settling accounts and making payments.

8. Passenger baggage weight is to be strictly limited on trains and other means of transport.

9. Country fair trade is a supplement to socialist commerce. It is necessary to strengthen management and do good work according to state policies in order to continue to invigorate this kind of trade and give play to its positive role.

10. Following the publication of this circular, people's governments at all levels should successively organize several general price inspections and mobilize the masses of the people to expose and inform against anyone violating the provisions in this circular. Units that really have violated the provisions in this circular will be fined, will receive no bonuses, or have their staff involved punished by the withholding of their wages or by administrative sanctions. In serious cases, industrial and commercial administrative departments may have the units closed and file charges against them with the judicial departments. General price inspections should be held periodically from now on and should not be relaxed.

It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in all production units and departments engaged in purchasing and selling activities to help them understand the serious harmful effects of increasing prices at will, inflating prices in disguised ways and driving prices up--as found at present. Cadres and workers and staff members should be educated to take the interests of the whole into consideration, observe discipline, serve the people wholeheartedly and oppose giving consideration only to the local interests of a unit or an area and going one's own way. Activities such as increasing bonuses by raising prices, which violate law and discipline, must be strictly forbidden. All enterprises must strive to do a good job in production, increase commodity supplies and conscientiously and effectively make their share of contributions to stabilizing the economy and prices and ensuring a stable livelihood for the people.

Upon receiving this circular, governments at all levels should promptly organize concerned departments to hold discussions and adopt concrete measures to implement it conscientiously.

RENMIN RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO Comment

OW082046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--RENMIN RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO today respectively front-page an editorial and a commentator's article on the State Council's circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial is entitled: "Strengthen Price Control and Ensure Price Stability." It says: Our party and government have attached great importance to stabilizing prices. Last April the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued the "circular on strengthening price control and firmly putting a stop to the practice of willfully raising and inflating prices in disguised ways." However, to the great dissatisfaction of the broad masses of people, some departments, localities and units have not conscientiously implemented the principle of the central authorities on stabilizing prices. They have instead willfully increased prices and inflated prices of some daily necessities in disguised ways. To further bring forth the above guidelines, the State Council on 7 December again issued the "circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices." The leading party and government departments must attach great importance to adhering to the guidelines of the party Central Committee and the State Council in strictly controlling prices and earnestly readjusting negotiated prices. They must not lower their guard in ensuring the basic stability of prices.

The editorial continues: Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and particularly since the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and the government, in accordance with the will of the people, have taken a series of effective measures such as raising the purchase prices for some agricultural and sideline products, increasing wages for some staff and workers, giving bonuses, building residential houses and increasing funds for labor insurance in order to increase the real income of the majority of people in cities and rural areas throughout the country and improve their livelihood. However, if the basic stability of market prices cannot be maintained, the state's efforts to improve the people's livelihood will be greatly undermined and the people's material benefits will be affected.
[paragraph continues]

Furthermore, because of price increases this will mean a drop in the living standard for those staff and workers who do not receive wage increases and bonuses and those peasants who are not in areas of a flourishing commodity economy. We must therefore seriously handle this problem and firmly prevent this situation.

The editorial points out: In recent years, market regulation has played an increasingly important role in the national economy. The present problem is that some areas, departments and units have not followed state regulations, inappropriately expanding the scope of negotiated purchases and selling. Some areas go in for large-scale negotiated purchases and selling before fulfilling the state procurement and allocation plan while some state-operated and collective units go to production sources for purchasing, consequently driving up prices and making the procurement and allocation plan unfulfillable. The lack of necessary guidance and control of the prices of negotiated commodities has caused continual price hikes for some commodities. Some shops even use the negotiated-price commodities to compete with the fixed-price commodities by mixing the two in selling in order to reap illegal profits.

These problems of negotiated commodities must be energetically solved. From now on, the varieties and prices of negotiated commodities must be limited to the stipulated state scope and the practice of price negotiation must never be allowed to turn into a pretext for indiscriminate price increases. Only by strictly following the State Council circular can market regulation better contribute to the national economy, the people's livelihood and the overall situation of stability and unity.

The editorial also points out: Another phenomenon worth noticing is that some enterprises regard raising prices of products as a shortcut for acquiring profits, bonuses, welfare and accumulation instead of concentrating efforts on improving quality, increasing the varieties of goods and reducing consumption. Some even resort to lowering product quality, jerry-building, inventing all sorts of names, dishing up new forms and other foul means for inflating prices. This violates the price policy and must be firmly curbed.

To ensure basic stability of prices, the following must now be stressed: Unified control must be exercised over the prices of important commodities which have a bearing on the national economy and the people's livelihood. No unit or individual is allowed to change prices at will. State-operated commerce and cooperative commerce must set an example in implementing price policy for commune and brigade enterprises, street outlets for industrial plants, cooperative shops, markets for farm and sideline products and trade warehouses to follow.

The editorial concludes: The State Council's "circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices" is an important measure taken in the light of current price problems and is in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the state, the collectives and the broad masses of people, which all localities must conscientiously implement. In strengthening price control, those enterprises and individuals who continue to disrupt the price policy and those who drive up prices with serious consequences must be seriously handled. Legal responsibility must be pinned on those who seriously disrupt the price policy.

The GONGREN RIBAO commentator's article is entitled: "Stabilizing Prices Is the Urgent Demand of the Workers and Masses." The article says: The State Council's "circular on strictly controlling prices and readjusting negotiated prices" is proceeding from the fundamental interests of the people. We must give consideration to the overall situation by observing discipline and by firmly and conscientiously implementing the guidelines. The workers and masses must carry forward the spirit of being the masters of society. Through performing their supervisory role they must dare to stand up to, boycott and expose erroneous practices which violate price policy regardless of where such practices occur and whether such practices come from higher authorities or lower units.

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON FORESTS ISSUED

OW070645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--On 5 December 1980 the State Council issued to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments and all departments, commissions and organizations directly under the State Council an emergency circular on banning the reckless felling of trees. The text of the circular runs as follows:

In many localities today trees are being logged arbitrarily and timber is being resold for profit. Our forest resources are seriously sabotaged. It is necessary to take effective measures to curb this immediately. Therefore, the following emergency circular is issued:

1. People's governments at all levels must immediately check on the implementation of timber and bamboo production plans transmitted to lower levels by provincial and regional authorities. It is imperative to immediately stop the felling of trees not covered by the plan. In places where trees have been recklessly felled and forests seriously sabotaged, it is necessary to hold any timber, bamboo and semifinished products felled and procured pending investigation. Before the completion of clearances nobody is allowed to continue felling trees. Violators should be punished as forest saboteurs.
2. The state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of timber and bamboo must be strictly practiced. Timber produced by state-run forestry units and communes and brigades in forest areas should be purchased and marketed by the Ministry of Forestry; bamboo should be purchased and marketed by departments affirmed by the provincial and regional people's governments. No other departments, organizations, bodies plants, mines, schools, PLA units or individual persons are allowed to enter forest areas to fell, purchase or process timber and bamboo. Those who have entered must leave immediately. All timber and bamboo free markets in forest areas must be closed. It is necessary to seriously reorganize all commune-and brigade-run timber processing plants in forest areas.
3. If the jurisdiction over a mountain forest is not clear or is controversial, the local People's Government should make great efforts to solve the issue by acting according to the principle of benefiting production and unity. Pending the settlement of the issue, no party is allowed to fell trees. Those who deliberately concoct disputes over the jurisdiction over forests or who sabotage forests must be punished.
4. It is necessary to strengthen timber logging and the management of timber transport in forest areas. State-run forestry units must fell trees in accordance with the timber production plan relayed by the state. With regard to logging in collective-owned forests, the county forestry administrative departments must first examine and approve it according to the plan relayed by the state and the related stipulations of the "Forest Act (tentative)" and issue logging certificates. No timber or its semifinished products in timber-producing areas can be transported out of a county without transport certificates issued by the county forestry administrative departments; nor can they be transported out of a province or an autonomous region without transport certificates issued by the provincial or regional forestry administrative departments. No railway, communications or other transport departments are allowed to transport timber without seeing the certificates issued by the forestry administrative departments. Violators must be sternly dealt with, and forestry departments violating these stipulations must be severely punished.

5. People's governments at all levels must examine and handle cases of seizing, plundering, chopping and stealthily felling trees, profiteering on timber and bamboo or beating up forest protection personnel. It is necessary to severely punish the arch-criminals who sabotage forests and who kill or wound forest protection personnel. It is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility of the leading personnel who connive at or support the sabotage of forests and harshly deal with them.

It is hoped that the above circular will be seriously carried out by all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It is also hoped that the results of carrying out the circular will be reported to the State Council.

ARMY CONFERENCE HELD ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT

OWO72154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Jinan, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department held an all-army discussion meeting on mass work. The meeting mainly discussed how to further advance the glorious tradition of our army in supporting the government and cherishing the people and how to strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people under the present situation.

The new year of 1981 and the spring festival will soon be here. The meeting called on all PLA units to take measures on their own to develop activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people in a down-to-earth manner, to further promote close unity between the army and government as well as between the army and people and to create a lively situation in which all people work hard for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The discussion meeting was held in Jinan from 25 November to 3 December. Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, set demands for the whole army to further promote army-government unity as well as army-people unity. Lu Cunfu, director of the mass work department under the PLA General Political Department, gave a report on efforts by commanders and fighters of the whole army in supporting the government, cherishing the people and assisting the four modernizations over the past year. He also warmly commended some 100 advanced collectives and 690 model individuals, which have appeared in all units over the past year, for supporting the government and cherishing the people. A responsible comrade from the State Council's Ministry of Civil Affairs also gave a report on the people of all nationalities throughout the country cherishing our own army and doing a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army-men and martyrs.

At the discussion meeting, responsible persons from six advanced units under the PLA Jinan units which support the government and cherish the people, responsible persons from a number of advanced units under all three services that did a good job in promoting army-government and army-people unity and responsible persons from mass work departments of all larger units talked freely about their experiences and understanding in further promoting army-government and army-people unity under the current situation.

All participants held that the key to doing a good job in promoting army-government and army-people unity lies in promoting army-government unity. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres at and above the regimental level, must act as models in supporting the government and cherishing the people; take the lead supporting the People's Government and respecting local cadres; strengthen contacts with local government; and strictly carry out the government's related regulations. They must, on their own accord, exchange relevant information on various conditions with local governments, consult with local governments on solving contradictions and disputes that have emerged, assist the local governments whenever they have difficulties and promote army-people unity through strengthening army-government unity.

The meeting called on all units to continue conducting education on the party's line, policy and principle, on the sole purpose of our army to serve the people wholeheartedly and on observing discipline and abiding by the law. In this way, commanders and fighters may constantly deepen their understanding of the party's current policies, consciously advance the glorious tradition of the people's army and act as models in resolutely supporting and executing the party's line, policy and principle, in supporting the government and cherishing the people and in observing discipline and abiding by the law.

Those units stationed in minority nationality areas must also resolutely carry out the party's policy toward nationalities, respect minority nationality cadres, respect the customs and practices of minority nationalities, constantly solicit opinions of local governments and the masses of minority nationalities, inspect the units' implementation of the policy toward nationalities and discover and conscientiously solve problems.

RADIO REPORT ON PLA UNIT'S ACTIVITIES

HK041048 [Editorial Report] The following report on the activities of a Chinese People's Liberation Army unit has been monitored from PRC media:

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 November carried a report on how PLA unit No 32276 looks after the welfare of its fighters.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS FORUM ON MINORITY PUBLICATION WORK

OW061934 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--A national forum on publication work in minority languages sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the State Publication Administration Bureau was held in Beijing from 27 November to 6 December. Representatives of various minority nationalities held that "It is necessary to do a good job in publishing books in minority languages in order to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people of all nationalities and enrich their spiritual and cultural lives."

All the representatives participating in the forum held that since our country is a united socialist state with many nationalities, vigorous improvement in publishing books in minority languages is of great significance to the implementation of the party and state's nationality policy; to the intensification of ideological and cultural interchanges, maintenance of unity and promotion of science and culture among all nationalities; and to the acceleration of the construction of border areas.

It was pointed out at the forum that in the first 28 years after liberation, our country published over 30,000 books in 19 minority languages and printed over 500 million copies, and all these books were welcomed by readers of minority nationalities.

Many constructive opinions were expressed at the forum concerning how to advance the excellent cultural traditions of nationalities, attach importance to developing creative work in minority languages, promote the training of a contingent of translators, vigorously expand the capacity of printing books in minority languages and reform the various organs and systems concerned on the basis of the actual conditions of all nationalities.

During the sessions of the forum, Comrades Ulanhu and Yang Jingren received participating comrades.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOCIALIST PRODUCTION AIM

HK080751 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Excerpts of speech by Yu Guangyuan (0060 0342 6678): "Continue the Discussion on the Aim of Production"]

[Text] It has been more than 2 years since this question was put forth. At first, from 1978 to the spring of 1979, it was put forth from the angle of whether we should work according to objective economic law.

When the "two whateverists" were criticized and the principle of readjusting the national economy was proposed, discussion of the socialist production aim had new significance. It supported the implementation of the principle of readjusting the national economy. Chinese economic workers understood that one of the obstacles in implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy is the mentality of production for production's sake, for achieving high targets and for the realization of certain statements made by Comrade Mao Zedong (for example, he once said that China's agriculture should be mechanized within 25 years) rather than for meeting the social needs and the people's material and cultural needs in a realistic way. Besides, readjusting the national economy included readjusting the proportional relationship between accumulation and consumption, reforming the structure of production and revising such wrong formulations as "take steel as the key link." It also demanded that we have a clear understanding about the socialist production aim. To this end, the best methods were unfolding scientific discussions so that people could voice their opinions and supply supporting evidence and conducting debates in order to draw clear conclusions.

We are putting forth this question again today. This marks the beginning of the third stage of the discussion of this question. Now, this question is being discussed in the light of the following three practical problems:

1. Implementation of the principle of readjusting the national economy. This principle was proposed 18 months ago. Although it has scored some good results, its implementation is still a serious question. There is still quite a long way to go before we can solve the problems of having an overextended capital construction front and an irrational structure of production. There are still considerable obstacles in this area. Our failure to persist in discussing the socialist production aim constitutes an unfavorable factor in implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy.
2. The reform of the system which is now taking place. For example, we should understand the socialist production aim as we expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises. The socialist production aim is a macroeconomic problem. What we want to study is not the direct production aim of enterprises, but the socialist production aim of enterprises. The reform of the system should--and invariably will--involve the relationship between the direct production aim of enterprises and the socialist production aims. It is very necessary for operators and managers of enterprises to discuss these questions so that they will neither forget the socialist nature of enterprises nor lose their sense of direction in the course of their work.
3. The 31 years of experience and lessons since the founding of the PRC, including the experience and lessons in our economic work during the period between the smashing of the "gang of four" and the third plenary session. This is also an important aspect of the discussion of the socialist production aim in the light of actual conditions. (Excerpts of a speech at a forum on socialist production aim held in Beijing area)

HONGQI: SPECTER OF 'TWO WHATEVERS' STILL HAUNTS CHINA

HK080334 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 22 16 Nov 80 p 49

[Miscellaneous talks on ideology by Jiang Zhenggao (1203 2973 7559) and Yin Guoan (1438 0948 1344): "From 'Whatever' to 'But'"]

[Text] We still remember that a few years ago, the specter of the theory of the "two whatevers" was haunting every corner of our country. Was there anyone who did not strictly observe the tenet of the "two whatevers?" After the discussion on the criterion to test truth and the implementation of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we came to realize that "our present policies are correct and the previous ones were wrong." With the restoration of the party's dialectical ideological line, it seemed as if "whatever" has vanished from sight.

Has the problem of the emancipation of the mind been completely solved? Has the spirit of the 3d plenary session been accepted by all? The answer is no. Some people have "stubbornly resisted" or "hindered" the implementation of the spirit. Since they are not people in our camp, we do not want to talk about them too much in this article. As for our own comrades, some of them have still cast doubt upon, hesitated about, taken a wait-and-see attitude or even borne resentment against the party's decisions and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session. This has actually shown that the soul of "whatever" refuses to leave. Whither this soul, haunting about? After making considerable efforts to detect and trace it, we have finally located it. "Whatever" has been changed into "but." Let us listen to what they are saying:

"It is right to take practice as a criterion to test truth, but it is not an erroneous act to use revolutionary theory to judge what is right and what is wrong."

"It is right to emancipate the mind, but we should not go so far in this 'emancipation' campaign as to discard the teachings of the revolutionary teacher!"

"It is absolutely necessary to oppose the ultraleftist ideas, but we should not oppose them from the rightist standpoint!"

"It is right that we should not talk about class struggle every day, but we should follow a key link to carry out our production!"

"It is right to allot private plots to peasants and encourage them to develop their household sideline production, but we should not lose our bearings!"

They say so and so, ranging from the criterion of truth to the system of job responsibility in production. These instances of "but" defy enumeration.

After studying the text, we find out that the trick of this sentence pattern lies in the subordinate clause beginning with "but." If we only looked at the main clause, we would have wrongly thought that the speakers had completely accepted the principles of taking practice as the criterion for testing truth, encouraging the emancipation of the mind and attaching importance to production, and that they had favored the party's economic policy. In a word, that they had fully supported the spirit of the 3d plenary session. However, the main clause is only an empty shot and the substance is embodied in the subordinate clause to insignificance amid sweet smile and gentle manner. In other words, "but" of today is still a shadow of "whatever" of yesterday!

A few years ago, it was not a sin to believe in the theory of the "two whatevers," and the act of changing "whatever" into "but" cannot but be considered small progress now. However, if a person is still indifferent to the excellent situation brought about by the 3d plenary session and worries about the fact that many newborn things do not conform with a single "quotation" or "instruction," we can only say that his mind is incorrigibly ossified. Ours is a country ruled by feudal autocracy for several thousand years, and Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company frenziedly created modern superstitions for a decade or so. The pernicious influence of the past several thousand years and 10 years of catastrophe led some people to live in fear of the "divine emperor." It has only been not more than 2 years since the convention of the 3d plenary session. How can the ideas of the "two whatevers" be "destroyed overnight?"

Today, we are marching toward the four modernizations and continuing to emancipate our minds. If we still deem it necessary to criticize the theory of the "two whatevers" which enormously harmed us in the past, we should effectively deal with the variety of "whatever"--the problem of "but." We should "apply proper antidotes to heart disease." A few years ago, he wrote out a prescription of taking practice as the criterion for testing truth for the patients who suffered from the disease of "whatever." Today, there is no harm applying the same antidote to the disease of "but" so that the patients will have sharper eyes and stronger minds. To implement the party's line, guiding principles and policies more effectively, it is absolutely necessary to strengthen our ideological and political work.

BRIEFS

CONTAINER TRANSPORTATION--Nanjing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--China's transportation departments have made efforts to develop container transportation in the past 2 years. The country has over 75,000 containers now, or 25 percent more than that of last year. An additional 3,300 containers are used in international air and sea transportation. At present, 178 railway stations throughout the country can handle business in container transportation. The total volume of freight handled last year reached 970,000 dun and it is expected to reach 2 million dun this year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 2 Dec 80 OW]

MORE SYNTHETIC KNITWEAR--Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Textile Industry estimated that China would produce twice as much nylon, polyester and polyacrylic knitwear this year as in 1978--about 210 million ready-made garments. The total output value is estimated at 2,000 million yuan, not including synthetic piece goods. With the expansion of the chemical fibre industry, synthetic knitwear is now produced in many parts of China. Many knitting mills, as well as making full use of their existing machinery, have also imported advanced equipment. Some mills have begun to produce imitation wool and silks, towelling knitwear and yarn-dyed jacquard fabrics. China's leading textile center, Shanghai, this year introduced more than 3,000 knitwear styles which are selling well. Knitting mills in Beijing, Tianjin and Liaoning Province, northeast China, produced large quantities of transfer-print pleated skirts, nylon singlets with overturned collar and warp-knit jackets which are also popular. Heilongjiang Province, a big flax producer, has trial-made mixed flax and polyester knitwear with good porosity. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 5 Dec 80 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON COMMERCE

HK080624 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi recently listened to a report on market work in Guangzhou. While listening to the report, Comrade Ren Zhongyi gave a number of views on further emancipating the mind, livening up the markets and so on.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: This winter and next spring, there are the two great festivals, new year and spring festival. It is necessary to make every effort to do a good job in supplying the markets for the festival. In this way the masses can spend the festivals in peace, joy and cleanliness. The old saying has it, "Buy your clothes in Suzhou, eat in Guangzhou." Guangzhou people are rather particular about what they eat and drink. Guangzhou is the gateway of Guangdong. The city must be tidy and clean. It is also necessary to increase the number of commercial sales outlets for the masses' convenience. It is necessary to run large restaurants, but it is also extremely important to be successful in running all kinds of medium and small restaurants.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Since Guangdong is a special zone, we must attach great importance to the word "special." We must enliven Guangdong's economy. To do this, we must emancipate our minds. The commercial departments should do well in studying how to emancipate their minds and run the markets well. Excessive control to the point of lifelessness has been the chronic disease of commercial work for many years. We have been accustomed to doing this work along bureaucratic lines. State monopoly of commerce does not benefit agriculture or industry or commerce itself. If we do not allow people to set up sales outlets when there are not enough state-owned commercial outlets, commercial service will get further and further away from the people's needs. Of course state-owned commerce must play the leading role and do well in keeping the circulation channels clear. Some people say, "the situation is excellent now, but business is not easy to carry out." This so-called "not easy to carry out" explains all the more clearly that the old methods will not do. In the new situation we must adopt new methods and measures.

A pair of scrolls used to hang in businesses and shops in the old society: "With prosperous business we can open up the four seas; with abundant sources of wealth we can reach the three rivers." Why cannot we "open up the four seas" and "reach the three rivers?" We must enliven our business, practice economic cooperation and material exchange with more than 20 provinces and municipalities in the country, and thus "open up the four seas and reach the three rivers."

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "We speak of three great viewpoints in finance and trade work. The political viewpoint is not an empty expression; it is embodied through the production and mass viewpoints. The finance and trade departments must regard as their task stimulating and developing production and better meeting the masses' needs. In accomplishing the four modernizations, we must also have modernization in commerce and the service trades. Guangdong has large purchasing power. We must regard this as a motive force. Achievement is determined by willpower; let us see how you do. We must regard purchasing power as a positive force stimulating production development and not turn it into a burden. The commerce departments must be good at doing business and carrying out management. At the moment we are generally losing money in handling grain, oil, meat, eggs and vegetables. This includes losses allowed for policy reasons and also losses and waste caused through poor management, reduce loss and waste and cut circulation costs in order to reduce losses and increase profit. With profits increased by these methods, the bonuses and welfare of the staff and workers can also be appropriately increased. However, we must pay attention to this point: It is absolutely forbidden to shift the losses to the consumers, make more profit and pay more bonuses by the improper means of arbitrary or disguised price hikes. The state-owned and collective commercial enterprises must strictly carry out the price policy. In particular, arbitrary price hikes of daily necessities are strictly forbidden. We should now adopt measures to gradually reduce the prices of daily necessities.

YE XUANPING SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG STUDENT RALLY

HK050511 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee and Higher Education Bureau held a rally in Guangzhou on 4 December to commend progressive student collectives and "three-good" students in the province's colleges and universities. Over 1,600 students from 30 institutes of higher education attended. Also present were Yang Yingbin, member of the Standing Committee and secretary-general of the provincial CCP Committee, and Vice Governor Ye Xuanping.

Comrade Ye Xuanping spoke at the rally. "On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government, he expressed warm congratulations to units and individuals awarded the honorable titles of progressive collectives and 'three-good' students. After recalling the combat history of the 9 December student patriotic movement, he pointed out: Our young people should inherit and carry forward the revolutionary traditions of the 9 December movement, closely link their future with the future of the motherland, regard the four modernizations as their main task, and work hard with the people of the whole country to promote the modernization drive. They should study and work for the four modernizations." A student representative also spoke.

GUANGDONG REAPS BUMPER HARVESTS THIS YEAR

HK080638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Guangdong reaped bumper harvests of grain, oil and sugar this year. According to initial statistics, despite a reduction in the sown area of grain due to readjusting cropping arrangements, total grain output was 1.11 billion jin greater than last year and set a new record. This included an autumn-harvested grain output of 11 billion jin--6 percent--greater than last year. Total rice output for the year was 1.52 billion jin greater than last year, an increase of 4.9 percent. Late rice output was 980 million jin greater than last year, an increase of 6.5 percent. Total peanut output was a record 10.13 million dan, 1.55 million dan--18 percent--greater than last year. Sugar production is estimated to be some 440,000 tons greater than last year, a 5.5 percent increase. Output of jute, ambary hemp and tobacco declined, but tea and cocoon production rose compared with last year.

NANFANG RIBAO Commentator

HK080654 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Report on 7 December NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Carry Out Reeducation in the Line, Principles and Policies of the Third Plenary Session"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Guangdong reaped bumper harvests of grain, oil and sugar-cane this year. This is a tremendous victory won by the province's people. Relatively good weather was an important factor in this success. However, the most fundamental reason was that we implemented the line stipulated by the third plenary session and the series of rural economic policies laid down since that session. If we fail to see this point, we will be unable to sum up in essence the experiences of the bumper harvest, and will find it difficult to carry forward our achievements and advance from victory to victory.

The article says: However, even now there are still some comrades in many places who do not understand very well the party's line, principles and policies. Some people even find themselves antagonistic to them. They wonder whether the party's policies are rightist. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. It is essential that we guide the rural cadres and masses to carry out reeducation in the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session in connection with the practice of the victory in agricultural production over the past year.

The article points out in conclusion: By pointing out contrasts we will be able to draw distinctions. Amid the excellent situation of bumper harvests over the whole province, some places increased production by large margins and some by small, while production even declined in places. Some places achieved great increases in both production and income, while others increased production without increasing income. We should see the discrepancies by studying policy implementation. At the same time, we must seek the reasons from scientific cultivation. Through this kind of comparison and analysis, units that have done well in implementing policies will become models for everyone to learn from. Encouraged by their progressive experiences, the thinking of the cadres and masses is bound to be further united in the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, and everyone will be further emancipated from the bindings of the leftist line, ideology and policies.

NANFANG RIBAO ON FIXING OUTPUT QUOTAS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

HK040652 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Report on 4 December NANFANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Take a Correct View of Fixing Farm Output Quotas for Each Household"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The collective economy is consolidated or relatively consolidated in most parts of Guangdong. To forcibly popularize the fixing of output quotas for each household in these areas does not conform to reality or to the desires of the masses. The article points out: In certain remote mountain areas and poverty-stricken, backward areas where the production teams have long relied on the state to supply them with grain, production loans and relief, we should support the demand of the masses to fix output quotas for each household and allow them to institute this system. They may also practice the system of assigning full responsibility to each household. Such a system should be steadily maintained for a time.

The article says: It is necessary to carry out work and hold mass discussions on communes and brigades that fix output quotas for each household, to ensure that the following demands are met: 1) protect collective property, which must not be destroyed or shared out, rapidly decide on forest rights and prohibit indiscriminate lumbering; 2) reiterate that people are not allowed to buy or sell land, hire laborers or issue high-interest loans; 3) there must be proper methods of taking care of dependents of army men and martyrs, "five-guarantee" households and other households in difficulties; 4) certain collective production items already existing, which the masses welcome and which yield good economic results, should be retained as far as possible; 5) production teams and peasants must strictly carry out the duties for which they are responsible. It is necessary to take stock of and make proper arrangements for handling debts and creditors' rights. 6) The organization of the production team must be maintained, its leadership must be upheld, and the core role of the basic-level party organizations must be strengthened.

GUANGXI HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK CONFERENCE

HK060548 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Guangxi regional public security work conference stressed: The public security force must establish the excellent work style of practicing investigation and study, seeking truth from facts, bringing democracy into play, acting according to law, being honest in performing their duties, respecting the law and cherishing the people, taking a firm stand, making a clear distinction between the enemy and ourselves, being resolute and brave, and fighting in unity. This conference was convened by the regional Public Security Department in Nanning from 29 November to 5 December. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the Ministry of Public Security work conference and studied and formulated measures for strengthening ideological and political work and building well the work style of the region's public security force.

The meeting held: Public security organs at all levels must launch education by positive example in establishing and bringing into play fine work style, rectifying discipline and work style, and dealing seriously with violations of law and discipline. Serious violations leading to bad consequences must be severely dealt with and punished.

It is necessary to strengthen the construction of public security cadres and police schools and training courses, strive to make a success of running the instruction force, step up training for the cadres and policemen and improve their political and professional standards.

The Public Security Armed Border Defense Force and the Firefighting People's Police constitute an armed unit built according to the rules and regulations of the PLA. They form an important component part of the public security organs. In light of the characteristics of this force, it is necessary to ensure that its members resolutely obey orders in all actions, bring into play the revolutionary spirit of displaying bravery in combat, fear no sacrifice, and make light of difficulties and dangers, establish a strong proletarian stand, and resist corruption at all times.

The meeting demanded that the public security organs at all levels seriously implement the spirit of the Ministry of Public Security work conference, take resolute action to establish and carry forward fine work style, resolutely oppose violation of law and discipline, and ensure that a notable change soon occurs in the work style of the region's public security force and that their combat effectiveness is greatly enhanced.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG JOINT VENTURE--Guangzhou, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--Nine small hydroelectric power equipment plants in Guangdong have merged to form a joint venture known as Guangdong Hydroelectric Power Equipment Industrial Company. The new company will be engaged in supplying whole sets of small hydroelectric power station equipment as rendering installation and testing services. So far six sales contracts have been signed. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

GUANGXI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Nanning, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--In this year Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has greatly curtailed its capital construction projects. As a result of termination and suspension of 58 small capital construction projects, the autonomous region has cut down 148.83 million yuan of investment. To strictly control and resolutely curtail the scale of capital construction projects, the regional People's Government has made an overall reexamination of all the projects and carried out termination of improper and wasteful projects. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 4 Dec 80 OW]

HENAN INDUSTRIAL PROFITS--Henan has done well in turning loss to profit this year. By the end of October, total value of industrial output in the enterprises covered by the province's budget was 12.7 percent higher than in the same period last year, while profits rose by 39.87 percent. Some 250 enterprises ceased to run at a loss and started to make a profit. Total losses fell by 37.74 percent compared with the same period last year. However, many enterprises are still operating at a loss due to inefficient management. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 80 HK]

HUBEI ELECTRICITY REPAIRS--Electric power departments in Hubei have allocated 3.7 million yuan to repair power supply facilities destroyed in the floods this year. According to initial statistics, over 2,000 km of power transmission line were destroyed, while many poles were felled and lines broken in other places. Over 200 transformers and other items of equipment were also put out of action. Repairs have already been successfully completed in some places. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 80 HK]

LIN HUIJIA INSPECTS BEIJING AIR DEFENSE FACILITIES

SK051104 [Editorial Report] Beijing City Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 5 December reports that Lin Huijia and many other responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal government and the municipal party committee inspected the city's air defense facilities today. Lin Huijia said the various departments should make better use of air defense facilities to serve the people in peacetime.

HEBEI LEADER ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK040636 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Li Erzhong said to philosophy and social science workers on 27 November: We must fully understand the special historical feature that we are in a period of great change. He pointed out: Such a great historical change is bound to require that our ideology also undergo a great change. Comrade Li Erzhong was speaking at the opening ceremony of the joint meeting of the Executive Council of the provincial Philosophy and Social Science Association.

Comrade Li Erzhong said: We have won very great victories on the road of socialist revolution and construction and have also suffered grave setbacks in the 31 years since the founding of the state. In particular the so-called "Great Cultural Revolution" was a 10-year catastrophe for the party and state. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, which was of major historical significance, corrected the course of history and reestablished the party's Marxist line. The work focus of the whole party and the people of the whole country started to shift to socialist modernization, and our country entered a new period of historical development. This is a great change in the political life of our country. Our thinking must meet the demands of this great change.

Comrade Li Erzhong stressed: We must not think that the task of ideological change has now been completed with the convening of the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th Central Committee. In fact the task of ideological change is very far from completion. We must not underestimate the resistance we may encounter in the course of carrying out reform. And in order to sweep away this resistance, we must absorb the lessons of history. We cannot adopt the method of launching political movements, but can only apply deepgoing and meticulous ideological education to help people smash the spiritual fetters shackling their thinking and further liberate themselves from various erroneous ideas. In particular, leftist ideology, metaphysics, subjectivism and idealism, which were developed to the limit by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company during the Great Cultural Revolution, seriously trampled on Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought, gravely damaged the party's tradition of seeking truth from facts, investigation and study and linking theory with reality, and seriously distorted the principle "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." We still have to do a lot of work to turn chaos to order in ideology and theory and restore the original appearance of Marxism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Li Erzhong also pointed out: At present we must concentrate on criticizing leftist ideology, metaphysics, subjectivism, and idealism. In this way we will be able to seek truth from facts and act according to the principle "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth."

FORMER SHANXI LEADER'S FAMILY HAILS GANG TRIAL

HK080244 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Station newsletter: "Accusations in Front of the Television Screen"]

[Excerpts] On the evening of 27 November, we visited the family of Comrade Wei Heng, former first secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, who was persecuted to death by the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques.

Comrade (Zhang Chunxiu), the widow of Wei Heng, and two of her children there were sitting in front of the television watching the special broadcast on the Lin Biao and gang of four counterrevolutionary cliques. The more they watched, the more agitated they became, and they seethed with just anger.

(Zhang Chunxiu) said: The 12 January 1967 power seizure in Shanxi was completely schemed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their ilk. Over 100,000 miscarriages of justice were perpetrated as a result of that power seizure. One of them involved the death of my husband under a cloud of injustice. Before the 12 January power seizure, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng made phone calls to Liu Geping in Shanxi and allowed him to go to Beijing on two occasions to receive secret instructions and then return to Shanxi to seize power. After Liu Geping came back to Taiyuan with his sinister instructions, he engaged in a period of plotting and then secretly set up the Shanxi Provincial CCP core group and manipulated mass organizations to seize power from the provincial CCP Committee. My late husband was in great trouble from that moment. He was a provincial CCP Committee first secretary, but they dragged him out, abused and beat him and found him guilty at will, without any legal basis whatever. He was dragged away on 5 January 1967 and I never saw him again; he was persecuted to death on 30 January without having committed any crime. This was the criminal dirty deed carried out by the Lin Biao and gang of four counter-revolutionary cliques in order to change the dynasty.

(Zhang Chunxiu) said: Our family has enjoyed justice from the state since the gang of four were smashed. The children have come on well. In the past 2 years, one has become a research student, one has passed the entrance examination into Qinghua University, one has entered middle school, and another has graduated from university.

TIANJIN: GOOD RESULTS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

SK070706 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpt] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, the municipal industrial front has this year continuously implemented the eight-character policy on readjusting the national economy. Production has developed rapidly, and the economic results have been satisfying. By the end of November, the city's annual industrial output value plan had been fulfilled by 94.2 percent, an increase of 12.4 percent over the corresponding 1979 period. Light industrial output value rose to 52.9 percent of the total output and surpassed the rate of heavy industrial development. Profits handed over to the state by the industrial departments increased by 7.58 percent over the corresponding 1979 period.

BRIEFS

HEBEI COTTON PRODUCTION--Shijiazhuang, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--Hebei Province this year reaped good harvests on its more than 9 million mu of cotton crops. The total output doubled that of last year. As of 25 November, the provincial government had collected and bought 4.17 dan of ginned cotton from the producers and thus overfulfilled the annual cotton procurement plan by 44 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 29 Nov 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL POPULATION GROWTH--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has scored remarkable achievements in planned parenthood work. The population growth rate has declined to 13.2 per thousand in 1979 as compared with 24.1 per thousand in 1971. The population growth rate this year is expected at 12 per thousand. A total of 92,600 couples have registered themselves vowing to have only one child. The region's one-child rate has reached 32.6 percent. The regional party committee and the regional People's Government have recently held a rally calling on party and CYL members to take the lead in having one child only. Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional party committee; Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and deputy chairman of the regional People's Government, attended and spoke at the rally. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 80 SK]

ARTICLE BY LIU SHAOQI'S CHILDREN ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK070042 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Dispatch from TA KUNG PAO correspondent: "Article by Liu Shaoqi's Children Reveals Inside Story of Initial Period of 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec--The 5 December GONGREN RIBAO published in Beijing devoted all of pages two and three to a long article written in memory of Liu Shaoqi by his children Liu Pingping, Liu Yuan and Liu Tingting, entitled "Offering You the Sweet Flowers of Victory." The article runs in three installments on successive days. It gives a lot of inside information about the initial period of the "Cultural Revolution." The article, written in an easy flowing style, stirs the emotions and is deeply moving.

The article cites facts to explain the major issues of right and wrong at the outset of the "Cultural Revolution," such as the questions of dispatching more work teams and of the "bourgeois reactionary line" that was raised to the plane of principle and line. The article points out, on 3 June 1966 it was Chairman Mao Zedong who personally approved the dispatch of three work teams to Beijing University and other units, and afterwards Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping went to Hangzhou by plane to report on the situation of the movement to Chairman Mao Zedong and to ask him to return to Beijing to take charge of work there. Chairman Mao commissioned Liu Shaoqi to go back to Beijing to handle the problems of the movement. After hurrying back to Beijing by plane, Liu Shaoqi presided over an enlarged Politburo meeting, which decided to send work teams into universities and middle schools.

At the end of December that year, Jiang Qing went along to Qinghua University where she told people that the question of the nature of the Liu Shaoqi problem had long been settled--he was antiparty and antisocialist.

CHENG MING ARTICLE NOTES ELECTION UPSURGE IN PRC

HK031410 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 38, 1 Dec 80 pp 51-52

[Article by Hsiao Cheng: "Jottings on the Mainland's Free Election Campaign"]

[Text] Recently, a great upsurge in electing people's deputies developed in many of the universities in China. Democratic enthusiasm which had been suppressed during the big-character poster upheaval has begun to bloom again in the course of the elections.

There were big-character posters everywhere on the campus of Beijing University, and when you stepped on the campus, it seemed that you had returned to the spring of 1967. Although the Xidan and Yuetan walls had been closed, another kind of big-character poster walls has appeared again on the campus.

Liu Shaoqi's Children Participated in Election of People's Deputies

Nearly all these big-character posters were concerned with elections. There were "declarations of elections," "to candidate XXX," "answers to questions of voters".... The contents were of a wide variety and people freely aired their views. Some people put forward proposals promoting a multi-party system, some said that "When I am elected a people's deputy, I surely will try every possible means to improve living conditions for personnel engaged in scientific research and teaching..." In short, there were various campaign documents.

Liu Shaoqi's daughter also took part in the campaign as a candidate. The youngest son of Liu Shaoqi, Liu Yuan, who is a student in the History Department of the Beijing Teacher's Training College, was also one of the candidates for people's deputies at his school.

Many of the candidates for the election were active members of the Xidan Wall Democratic Movement, such as Wang Juntao and Li Shengping. Both of them were editors of Beijing ZHI CHUN. Beijing ZHI CHUN was a very influential publication run by the people and only one issue was published in stereotype before the publication was suspended.

Besides airing their political views by means of big-character posters, the candidates also conducted different kinds of debates, attended lecture meetings and question and answer sessions to publicize their political views. Most of those meetings were conducted in school canteens.

At the meetings, any one could ask the candidates any kind of question and most of the questions centered on sensitive political issues. Someone asked: "What is your point of view regarding the Wei Jingsheng affair?" One of the candidates replied: "In my opinion, the information which Wei Jingsheng provided to the foreigners was obtained by listening to the Voice of America (implying there was nothing confidential involved.): The audience immediately responded with warm applause.

The Hunan University Affair

This upsurge of electioneering originated in Shanghai this spring. Xu Zhengyu, a student at the Shanghai Teacher's Training College, started the election campaign and asked for the voters' support. Later, the election campaign extended to many institutes of higher learning in Shanghai and became extremely popular in Fudan University. In the wake of launching of basic level elections in other provinces and municipalities, this upsurge of election campaign also extended to more provinces and municipalities.

The student election in Hunan University created a stir. At first, the school drafted a list of six candidates, but the students demanded that the school add another candidate. However, this demand was turned down by the school. As a result, the students staged a sit-in and a strike in protest against the school for not respecting the voters' will. The students also got in touch with students of Shanghai and Wuhan Universities and received support from various sectors. Later, a few student representatives waged a hunger strike and left for Beijing by train to present their petition. Hearing that one of the students had died of hunger on their way north, the school authority became nervous and immediately sent some people to Beijing by plane and reported the whole case to the CCP Central Committee. Thus, the students were stopped in Fengtai (a town in the suburbs of Beijing) and were not allowed to proceed to Beijing. At the same time, the CCP Central Secretariat conducted an emergency meeting and decided that the students would be received by organizations such as the election committees to work out solutions to their problems. They did not allow the party committees (the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the school party committee) to deal with the case because they wanted to eliminate the contradictions. Thus, the incident was curtailed.

Breaking Through the Boundary of "Made by Imperial Order"

Currently, the election upsurge is mainly limited to the universities and only a few persons from other levels have participated. However, this has made some people uneasy. As we heard, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee has already issued a circular to all levels, saying that all CCP members are not allowed to take part in the elections as candidates nor are they allowed to vote for or against individual candidates.

The CCP's past elections were in fact mere formalities. Recently, the CCP carried out a series of reforms which included the reform of the election system. The election system in which the number of candidates equals the number of posts which had been practiced for nearly 30 years has been abolished. Now, the system in which the number of candidates exceeds the number of posts has been instituted. The latter system obviously allows people to have adequate choice in electing their deputies. However, the candidates of the current election system in which the number of candidates exceeds the number of posts are often "made by the imperial order" of the party committees. Therefore, the choice of voters is limited within the bounds of the "imperial order." But the younger Chinese generation who look forward to democracy will not be satisfied with this kind of limitation and demand free nomination of candidates. As a result, many individual and unendorsed candidates appear. The CCP had not thought of this when they first carried out the reform in the election system. This shows that the demand for democracy has become an irresistible trend.

Before the big-character posters were banned, the young people's enthusiasm in demanding democracy was mainly manifested in big-character posters and people-run publications. At that time, they were not concerned about elections and believed that elections were mere formalities in which they could not do much about. Taking the election which took place in Beijing Dongcheng District last winter for instance (election of other districts only took place this autumn), many young people (including activists of the democratic movement) did not cast their votes. But this year, elections have become the main form of the democratic movement being waged by young people in the new situation.

How is the CCP going to deal with this election upsurge? It is hard now to make any predictions. In spring and during the climax of the election campaign at Fudan University, some people were seriously criticized and suppressed by the school authorities for putting forward slogans which negated Marxism. Recently, during the election campaign in Beijing, although there were some agitating speeches, no severe suppression has been carried out. We only heard that the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee had issued instructions forbidding party members participation in the election campaign.... What will they do in the future? Will the free election campaign encounter the same fate as the big-character posters? We hope not.

CHENG MING ON NEW LEADERS IN GUANGDONG, GUANGZHOU

HK030410 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 38, 1 Dec 80 pp 48-49

[Article by Chang San-chien: "Around the Time of the Appointment of the New Leaders to Guangdong and Guangzhou"]

[Text] In early November the leaders of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality were changed--Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang took their new positions, while Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun returned to Beijing. It seems that there is a background to this personnel change. Recently, an antithetical couplet appeared in Guangzhou. It said: "Xi Zhongxun was so used to old ways that he found it difficult to get rid of deep-rooted habits; Yang Shangkun was so complacent, but in the end he stalked away." [A play of words on the sound of their names] This couplet is too sarcastic and disrespectful. However, we must admit that it has some factual basis. Guangdong is a good place. It has all the necessary people, material resources, political power and financial resources. Why is it then that 4 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," there have not been many achievements in Guangdong? At first, the Guangdong people had great expectations for the two veteran Cadres Xi and Yang. However, the results of their administration have not been that satisfactory. They did not meet the people's expectations. Before Yang Shangkun left, he revealed in a meeting of senior cadres of Guangzhou Municipality that he originally planned to work for 5 years in Guangzhou. However, after 1 and 1/2 years he did not accomplish much. He could not do anything about that. His promises when he first arrived in Guangzhou concerning the "minimum program" and "maximum program" of rectification of party style never materialized. Of course, this does not mean that Xi and Yang did not accomplish anything in Guangdong. They have indeed done a great deal of things for Guangdong. It is just that what they have done has not been quite enough.

Xi Zhongxun came to take charge of work in Guangdong 3 years ago. This veteran cadre who suffered persecution for 14 years was given an important position right after he was rehabilitated. Unfortunately he came to Guangdong alone (he only brought one secretary), and he had to deal with a heap of large and small problems in Guangdong which was one of the favorite places of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. Therefore, it was indeed difficult to have a good start! My guess is that the reason why the Guangdong people claimed that Xi was "too used to old ways" is connected with his inability to open up a new situation in Guangdong. However, Xi Zhongxun's achievements are undeniable, such as rehabilitating a great number of cases of miscarriage of justice, boldly appointing a representative local Cadre Yin Linping, reversing the verdict on the "Li Yizhe big character poster," opening up agricultural trade markets in the cities and rural areas, making plans for the Guangdong special economic zone and others. These were all Xi's achievements.

Yang Shangkun was in Guangdong for only a short time. He was transferred even before he had a chance to settle down. The hastiness of his coming and going indeed had some resemblance to "stalking away." During the early part of the "Cultural Revolution," he was purged under the charge of being a member of the "Peng (Zhen), Luo (Ruiqing), Lu (Dingyi) and Yang (Shangkun) antiparty clique." One of his major crimes was installing "bugs" to spy on Mao Zedong. The CCP has already released official documents to reverse the verdict on this unjust case. The bugging was supposed to be done with Mao's approval. Later, Mao changed his mind, and thus Yang did not install the bugs. However, Wang Dongxing installed the bugs anyway. After this was discovered by Mao, Wang shifted the blame onto Yang, while also taking this opportunity to purge all the people responsible for intelligence work in the General Office of the Central Committee to attain his purpose of persecuting Yang and taking control of the General Office of the Central Committee. This resulted in unjust persecution of Yang for 10 long years.

As to the claim that Yang Shangkun "stalked away," this does not seem to be appropriate. He seemed to be psychologically prepared for the transfer back to the central authorities. However, before returning to Beijing, he undertook a major revamping of Guangzhou's leadership. Recently a case involving the smuggling of dozens of cars from Hong Kong perpetuated under the direction of municipal CCP Committee Secretary Du Zhenxiang was exposed; party committee Secretary Wang Qingping of the Baiyunshan state farm, who rose in position through a series of beating, smashing and looting operations in the Wang Hongwen fashion, was dismissed; the Bureau of Post and Telecommunications director was investigated and punished for covering up the smuggling operations of his wife. These were his achievements before "stalking away."

Yang Shangkun was the director of the General Office of the Central Committee before the "Cultural Revolution." He has rich experience in working with the central organs. However, he did not have any experience working at the leadership level. This is his weak point. According to reports, after he came to Guangzhou he usually worked at home, thus having very few contacts with the cadres and masses. He did not even get to know some cadres on the municipal level. It seems that the Central Committee will transfer Yang back to Beijing to assume the position of general secretary of the NPC Standing Committee. This is a wise move as this makes full use of his strong points and plays down his weak points. Perhaps the Central Committee has already realized that if Xi and Yang remained in Guangdong, they would not be able to enliven work in Guangdong and could not guarantee a satisfactory wrap-up of their work. Therefore, from the point of view of what is best for both Guangdong and Xi and Yang, the Central Committee has firmly decided to call back these two veteran cadres to the central organs.

The cadres of Guangdong do not wish to persuade them to stay either. They feel that "they should have left a long time ago." Some cadres even said that they would send Yang Shangkun off with a fireworks display to assume his new post in Beijing. When Yang heard this he could not keep his cool. He said: "I think your real intention is to drive me away with fireworks. You can keep your money for the fireworks." He seemed really upset and resentful.

Guangdong is also a special place. Since the time of Chen Jitang Guangdong has been unique economically, culturally and politically. Whoever administers Guangdong will not be able to accomplish much without having a firm grasp of the peculiarities of the province. Adapting measures to local conditions and making the best use of the situation are important elements in the administration of Guangdong.

Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang came to Guangdong together on the evening of 8 November. On the morning of the 16th they formally met more than 5,000 cadres of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. At that time they were met with a long and warm round of applause. This could be a reflection of the people's desire for change. [paragraph continues]

Although Ren and Liang are not too familiar with conditions in Guangdong, the central authorities must have considered their appointment thoroughly and decided that Ren and Liang are the suitable choices to take the place of veteran Cadres Xi and Yang. It was alleged that when Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia was preparing to be transferred to the post of first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, Ren Zhongyi had been considered to succeed him. In the end he came to the south. From this it is evident that the central authorities attach great importance to Guangdong.

Ren Zhongyi is an intellectual. Before the liberation of the whole country, he was the general secretary of Luta Municipality. He later became first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee. After the downfall of the "gang of four," he was first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. During his term of office he rehabilitated Zhang Zhixin, actively implemented the policy on intellectuals, implemented the economic policies of readjustment and reform, conducted intense struggle with the "whateverists"... He was responsible for great accomplishments. Ren is a cadre imbued with the spirit of pragmatism who has rich experience in urban work and who actively implements the line of the third plenary session of the Central Committee. He has done a good job in Liaoning, the key province in the northeast. It is believed that he will also be able to do a good job in Guangdong, the southern counterpart of Liaoning. During the 18 November meeting of prefectural CCP Committee secretaries in Guangdong, Ren formally met the cadres above the prefectural CCP Committee level for the first time. He participated in and presided over this meeting. Ren said that before he came to Guangzhou, leaders of the central authorities including Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Yaobang and Gu Mu talked to him. They wanted him to enliven work in the whole province, further implement the policies, activate the whole province with Guangzhou as the core and mobilize the enthusiasm of the people and cadres in Guangdong.

Liang Lingguang hails from Yongchun County, Fujian. He is an intellectual. He was formerly a cadre of the new 4th Army. During the period of the resistance war against Japan, he was deputy commissioner of the southern Jiangsu (the most complicated area) Administrative Bureau. He later went to Yanan. He was transferred to Fujian to take up the posts of first secretary of Xiamen Municipal CCP Committee, first secretary of Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, vice governor and secretary of Fujian Province at various times. After the downfall of the gang of four, he became the minister of light industry. Liang is also a pragmatic cadre with rich experience in urban and economic work. After assuming his post at the Ministry of Light Industry, he actively implemented the State Council's policy of vigorously developing labor intensive products, production and export industries and formulated corresponding plans and measures for this purpose. He also published a report entitled "An Important Decision on Promoting Industrial Modernization," presenting his convincing views on the four advantages of vigorous development of labor intensive products, production and export industries. With Liang assuming the concurrent position of first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, he will be of great help to the construction of Guangzhou and the development of light industry in Guangzhou.

At present the people of Guangdong hope that the new officials will not only put on a good performance when they are new on the job, but that they will also have faith in the Guangdong people and cadres (whether they are local ones or transfers from other places) in implementing the Central Committee's special and flexible policies on Guangdong. Guangdong is similar to Liaoning and Fujian in having many Overseas Chinese. They have more chances of having contacts with new ideas in the outside world and react more readily to them. Guangdong has great potential. The Guangdong people are counting on Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang to make Guangdong prosper. They are dissatisfied with the present conditions and discontented with conservative bureaucratic work style. Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are closely attached to Guangdong. They also wish to make contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland.

We welcome and place our hopes on Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang!

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